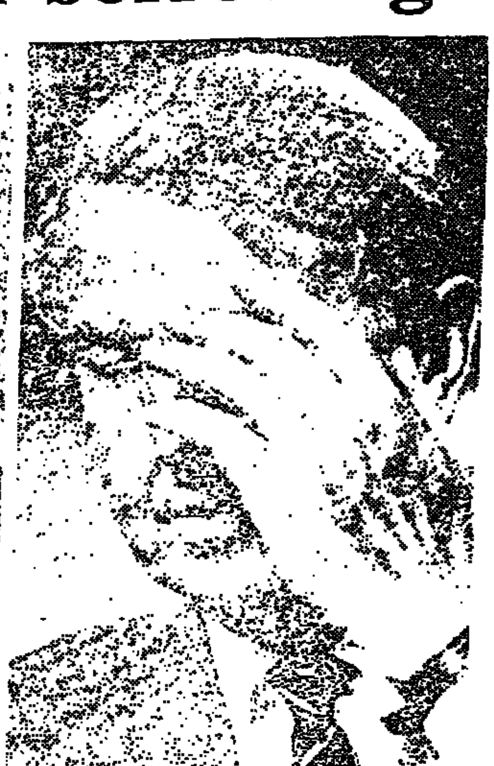
THE TIMES

No 61,662 | THURSDAY OCTOBER 13 1983 | 20p

The ayes have it as the Chancellor blocks higher borrowing







Eyes to the future: Mrs Margaret Thatcher with (from left) Messrs Biffen, Heath, Lord Whitelaw and Mr Walker at Blackpool yesterday (Photographs: Brian Harris).

Stoppages spread at Telecom

Industrial action by about 2,150 British Telecom engineers was extended to earth satellite tracking stations at Goonhilly, Cornwall, and Madley, Herefordshire. Managemeent bussed engineers into central London from the suburbs to fill posts left empty by workers either on strike or suspended. **Page 2**

England win in Budapest

England revived their hopes of qualifying for the European football championship by defeating Hungary 3-0 in Budapest yesterday. Northern Ireland, however, were beaten 1-0 by Turkey in Ankara and have little chance of qualifying **Page 22**

Shipyard crisis

British Shipbuilders, faced with a £100m loss, is to sell Tyne Shiprepairers as part of a survival plan. Union leaders said the industry was nearer conflict **Page 2**

Geneva threat

The Soviet Union hinted that it may break off the Geneva arms control talks if Pershing 2 and cruise missiles are deployed in Europe in December **Page 5**

More militias

Israel has set up about 12 new militias, using former guerrilla fighters, in a move to strengthen its grip on southern Lebanon **Page 6**



Greek warning

Greece has threatened to boycott all future Nato manoeuvres unless it receives an apology from the US for air space violations and a guarantee that it will not happen again

Greece angered, page 6

Reed rumour

Reed International is planning to demerge its Mirror newspaper group, which includes the *Daily* and *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People* and *Daily Record*, according to speculation in the City **Page 17**

Lawson commits the Government to cutting taxes

● **The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, at the *Blackpool* Conservative conference, committed the Government to tax cuts and repeated his determination to reduce public spending.**

● ***The Government said it intends to raise the election deposit, probably to £1,000, and give votes to holidaymakers and Britons living in other EEC countries.***

● **Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary for Defence, allied himself with Tory "wets" in saying Britain should be involved directly in disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.**

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday turned the objective of lower taxation as described in the Conservative election manifesto, into a commitment and told the party conference at Blackpool that this was the only way to keep the economy "on the move". But he told the party he would not finance tax cuts by higher borrowing.

Incentives were vital, he said. Nothing was more damaging than to divorce risk from reward. But it would not be easy to reverse that trend.

"The level of taxation is inexorably determined by the level of public expenditure. Let *no one underestimate* the strength of the long-term pressures for higher public spending."

The Conservative manifesto last May said only that lower tax rates would be "a high priority" for the Government, and ministers have differed publicly about the proper degree of priority.

Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, who on Sunday observed that the manifesto "was not studded with commitments to reduce taxation", repeated his doubts at a meeting yesterday on the conference fringe. He said that he was "not an enthuisast for the view that tax cuts would lead to a substantial invigoration of the economy".

But for Mr Lawson yesterday, with the Prime Minister applauding beside him, tax reductions were central. If they could not abate the pressure for ever higher public expenditure, he said, then far from lower *taxation* the prospect was of tax increases.

Other countries were facing the same arithmetic, he said. Both France and Germany were delaying pension increases, and reducing some unemployment benefits. Belgium, Holland and Denmark were removing price protection from some social security benefits.

The conference was with the Chancellor, and with the speaker from the floor who advised him that to change course now would be to betray everyone who voted Conservative.

But there were enough doubters to applaud Mr Louis Browne, from Birkenhead, "wet and proud of it", who asked Mr Lawson to take a fresh look at his policies and said that the level of unemploymemt was repugnant.

The dissidence from the ranks yesterday came from Sir Ian Gilmour, who has detonated a major speech every few months since his dismissal from Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet two years ago.

Speaking a few streets away from the conference, he argued that there was no recovery and accused the Government of drift.

Sir Ian offered a policy for sustained expansion, neither inflationary nor damaging to the balance of payments, by cutting industrial costs, promoting public capital investment and backing this with an incomes policy.

If the Government meant to remain wedded to monetarism and its medium-term financial strategy, Sir Ian asked if it had any idea when it might get the economy right. Could it say what, on present policies, would be better in four years' time.

Continued on back page, col 1

Detective 'shot to kill Waldorf'

By Stewart Tendler
Crime reporter

A London detective who shot *Mr Stephen Waldorf* as he lay wounded in a police operation told an investigator later that he had fired with intent to kill, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Another detective, who had opened the fire on Mr Waldorf after mistaking him for Mr David Martin, had also pistol-whipped Mr Waldorf, fracturing his skull, as he lay between the road and a car, the court was told.

Det. Constable Peter Finch, aged 38, and Det. Constable John Jardine, aged 38, of Scotland Yard's "C11" branch, both deny the attempted murder of Mr Waldorf.

Mr Waldorf described how he was a passenger in a hired Mini caught in a traffic jam *near Earls Court last January* when he was shot. Police who had been following the car thought Mr Waldorf was David Martin, an escaped prisoner who was on Tuesday jailed for *25 years for offences including* shooting a policeman.

Mr Waldorf said he had never met Martin. On the night of the shooting he was sitting in the front of the car driven by Mr Lester Purdey, his friend. Miss Susan Stephens, a girlfriend of Mr Martin, was in the back.

Mr Waldorf said that when *the car was stationary* he heard two shots from quite a long way behind him. He thought they could be a car backfiring, but then bullets started flying.

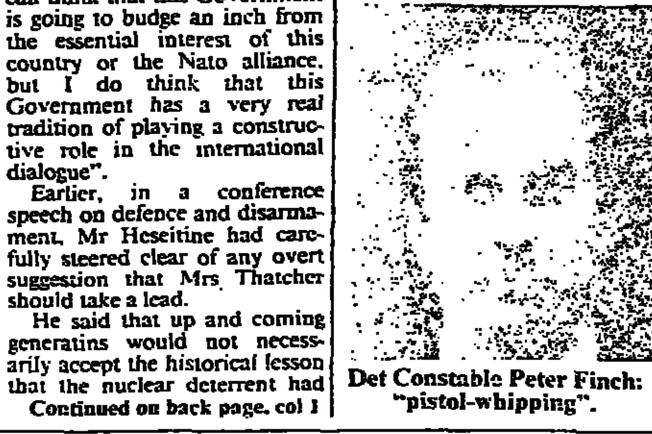
"I remember being hit. Bullets were coming through and I was trying to duck."

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, had opened the case for the prosecution desciblng the booting as the result of a "horrifying" case of mistaken identity. He said Mr Martin and Mr Waldorf had a "remarkable similarity" of appearance.

***But he said that even if the* man in the car had been Martin, there was no justification for the officers' actions.**

He said they were part of a team of officers watching Miss

Continued on back page, col 6



Det Constable Peter Finch: "pistol-whipping".

YTS falling 20% short of target

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Manpower Services Commission admitted yesterday that it is likely to fall as much as 20 per cent short of its target of filling 460,000 places on the £1,000m Youth Training Scheme, and it is now seeking *new means of filling the empty* places, including perhaps former young offenders coming out of custody.

Up to the end of last week about 204,000 young people had joined the scheme, which was 30 per cent below the commission's target figure for this time of the year, however officials were anxious to point out there had been a 4 per cent improvement on the previous week.

The latest projections, and first admission from the commission that the target was not likely to be reached, came yesterday from Mr David Young, MSC chairman, during a meeting in Sheffield of the Youth Training Board which advises the commission on the YTS.

The board, which compreses representatives of the TUC, CBI, and other interested organizations, also agreed to ask the Government to rewrite a memorandum ministers want to be circulated to all YTS projects pointing out that there should be no political content in courses run for unemployed youngsters.

Mr Norman Tebbitt, Secretary of State for Employment will make a final ruling, but a meeting later this minth of the MSC's ruling board of commissioners will also discuss hostility to the memorandum, which was ordered by Mr Peter Morrison, the Minister responsible.

Opponents of the memorandum, who lined up yesterday behind the TUC, were surprised that the CBI also objected. The guidelines laid down by the *minister were aimed particulary* at off-the-job training, which should take up 13 weeks of a trainee's 12 months on the scheme.

MSC officials pointed out last night that they were hopeful of filling most of the 400,000 places planned for all unemployed 16-year-old school leavers. But other sources believed that figure will not be attained, in addition to the commission failing to fill the remaining 60,000 places for 17-year-old school leavers.

Reasons for the shortfall were said to include suspicion of the scheme among young people, poor publicity, youngsters' determination to continue their summer holidays as long as possible and better employment prospects.

The board meeting decided yesterday to raise the age limit from 18 to 21 for disabied people to join the scheme, *which would make another* 1,000 eligible. It also decided to examine a suggestion that places should be provided for young people leaving custody and community homes.

At the moment all travelling expenses above £4 a week are paid back to the trainee. Mr Tebbit has indicated that he is not against a £1 reduction in the *threshold and union officials* believe he might be prepared to accept the £1.50 proposal.

MEPs fail to block rebate for Britain

From Patricia Clough
Strasbourg

Budget repayments for Britain and West Germany were passed by the European parliament last night after an attempt to freeze a chunk of *Britain's* £171.6m 1982 budget rebate unexpectedly collapsed.

Beaming British members believed they had been backed by continental farmers worried that the whole issue would hold up their farm support payments.

Mr Robert Jackson, the British rapporteur of the parliament's budget committee, said he was delighted that a move to block the rebates failed by seven votes to get the minimum 218 – half the assembly – needed to pass.

The 61 Conservative MEPs had been called by a three line whip from the Blackpool party conference to vote against a freeze. The party's budget spokesman, *Mr Neil Balfour* said: "The efforts of our opponents to point a gun at the (EEC) council levelled specifically at the head of the British Government – have failed."

The committee had proposed to put the £171.6m into a reserve fund which would be released only if the December EEC summit in Athens produced a clear concept for a long *term reform* of the EEC finances.

Nevertheless the parliament can still use its powers to stop Britain's 1983 rebate as a means to pressure the heads of government to agree on reform.

December deadline, page 6

Britons on holiday to get vote

From Philip Webster
Blackpool

The Government announced its intention yesterday to raise the electoral deposit, probably to £1,000, give the vote to holidaymakers, and to allow Britons living in the European community to vote *in* British and European elections.

It is also to reduce considerably the percentage of the poll necessary for candidates to save *their deposit, possibly going* as low as 5 per cent. In its report earlier this year, the Commons Home Affairs select committee recommended 7.5 per cent.

At the same time, the *Government* is considering whether Britons resident anywhere in the world should be allowed to vote although it is clear that there would be strict conditions attached with over*seas residents having to show* a connexion with the constituency in which they were last entitled to vote, and the possibility of a time limit on the right to vote.

The *changes will* be *made*, probably in the next session of Parliament, in time for the next general election, but not for next year's European elections.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary at the Home Office, outlining the proposals at the Conservative conference in Blackpool, said the Government would be having consultations with the other poliital parties on the changes. He pointed out that the raising of the deposit from £150 would probably mean the end of the career of famous fringe candidates like Commander Boakes, who had won much affection.

But some fringe candidates were not in elections out of amiable eccentricity, but for cheap publicity.

Heseltine wants UK to join arms talks

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday that the Government should become directly involved in disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister has already said British interests are well represented by the United States at the General talks, speaking on *behalf* of the NATO Alliance.

But Mr Heseltine openly allied himself with Lord Carrington, Mr Edward Heath, Mr Francis Pym and other leading Tory "wets" when he told a Conservative fringe meeting at Blackpool that Britain also had a strong role to play.

He told a meeting of the Tory Reform Group: "It is always important to see, by physically meeting and talking to your opponent, if there is a way through.

"It is true at the simplest level of human society that there can be sometimes – not likely, I would be the first to say it – the opportunity for a *movement or a lowering or* tension simply because people have taken the trouble to listen to what the other person is saying in a physical process of contact".

But he then added: "Nobody can think that this Government is going to budge an inch from the essential interest of this country or the Nato alliance, but I do think that this Government has a very real tradition of playing a constructive role in the international dialogue".

Earlier, in a conference speech on defence and disarmament, Mr Heseitine had carefully steered clear of any overt suggestion that Mrs Thatcher should take a lead.

He said that up and coming generatins would not necessarily accept the historical lesson that the nuclear deterrent had

Continued on back page, col 1

Party purge launched in China

China has launched its biggest purge of Communist Party officials since the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

Among the chief targets of the three-year drive are Maoists who rose to power then. Others in the firing line are described as radical leftists, petty dictators, privilege seekers and idle, irresponsible and corrupt officials.

The campaign was unveiled yesterday and is being called in the characteristic language of the Central Committee a "consolidation" of the party's ranks. However, the committee used unusually strong terms to denounce officials, who took advantage of their positions for private gain, violated financial *regulations, sabotaged state* plans, and indulged in bribery.

They invented all sorts of pretexts for stealing or squandering state funds.

Several million people are expected to be expelled from the party.

David Bonavia, page 6

Unknown relatives share miser's fortune

By Richard Evans

A small fortune left by a miserly widow who failed to make a will is to be shared by 25 distant relatives who never knew her – with two set to collect at least £20,000 each.

Mrs Phyllis Elizabeth Grey left an estimated £380,000 – much of it in stocks and shares – when she died in her neglected three-bedroom home at Brixham, Devon, earlier this year.

It was the biggest sum involving intestacy and would have gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer but for a family firm of genealogists tracking down relatives. Two of 25 live in Australia, the rest in Britain, most in the south-west.

Each member of the lucky group will receive a different share. But just how much they will get, after the payment of approximately £150,000 in capital transfer tax, is likely to depend on the value of the stocks and shares. Two cousins of Mrs Grey are set to each receive up to one-eighth of the final sum.

Tracing potential beneficiaries was complicated by Mrs Grey's puzziing past which included changing her name and background.

The name she gave on her marriage certificate in 1939 was totally different from that on her birth certificate in 1900.

Mr Roger Hooper, proprietor of the London-based genealogical firm, said yesterday: "When she got married she even gave a different name for her father which was very peculiar. They all had to be sorted out."

Because Mrs Grey's two brothers died when infants, Mr Hooper's firm had to go back through the maternal and paternal families.

***He said:* "There are two paternal families entitled to a share and two maternal families entitled to a share, so each of those get a quarter of the estate, and it is then distributed according to the number of children from there on."**

"We are satisfied we now have found everyone entitled to a share of the matter. Certainly none of them knew Mrs Grey."

Mr Sidney Horrell of Keyham, near Plymouth is a cousin, once removed, who is likely to get one sixtieth of the estate. The suprise news came shortly after he started his own research into his family's background.

He said last night: "I am one of the lesser links in the chain and I am getting very little".

Hundreds more jobs to go in shipbuilding survival plan

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter
Newcastle upon Tyne

In his first confrontation with workers' leaders, the new chairman of British Shipbuilders, Mr Graham Day, disclosed that losses by the state-owned compnay will total £100m this year, and he unveiled a tough survival programme.

Tyne Shiprepairers is to be sold, with a possible management purchase saving about half the 1,100 jobs. A yard at Grangemouth is about to close; and a total of 2,100 jobs will go by Christmas with another 3,000 by march, as part of a programme aimed at cutting 9,000 jobs in all. That figure was confirmed in July.

Trade unionists rejected his "survival plan" and said after the meeting that the industry had edged nearer a conflict.

Mr Day refused to countenance a pay rise for the 60,000 workers who have not had an increase for 18 months. But he held out the possibility of a "modest amount of money" in a self-financing productivity deal. More short-time working was needed urgently.

Mr James Murray, chairman of the unions' shipbuilding negotiating committee, said that Mr Day's "discussion paper", which contained proposals for sweeping changes in labour practices, could lead to spontaneous action in the yards. Such action would be beyond the control of employees' leaders.

The union negotiators were left in no doubt that if their members rejected the survival plan there could be compulsory redundancies. British Shipbuilders has been told that such a policy would lead to occupation of the yards.

Workplace meetings will take place next week to enable the employees to hear their leaders' recommendation to reject the Day plan. On October 28, a national delegates meeting at Tynemouth will convene to report on grassroots reaction; the negotiating committee will return to see Mr Day on November 2.

Mr Murray said that there was still a possibility that a joint survival plan could be worked out, but the present productivity proposals contradicted the agreed policy of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

After the meeting he said that there was "very little common ground. There seems little doubt that confrontation is closer."

Mr Day said that the word "survival" was not one he used lightly. but that was what the talks were about. "Time is running out."

The three most vulnerable yards were still Clelands on the Tyne, the British Shipbuilders yard at Goole and Henry Robb, of Leith, near Edinburgh. Together they employed more than 1,000 workers.



New Museum: The Overlord Embroidery, commemorating the 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy will be the centrepiece of a new museum in the grounds of Southsea Castle, near Portsmouth, to be opened on the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day landings, June 6 next year.

This panel, one of 34 making up the 272ft long embroidery, shows King George VI and Winston Churchill visiting the invasion beaches with General Eisenhower and General Montgomery and Field Marshal Brooke.

The decision to build the £1m museum was announced by Portsmouth City Council at a press conference at the Imperial War Museum, London, yesterday.

The embroidery, commissioned by Lord Dulverton in 1968 and made by 20 members of the Royal College of Needlework, is at present on show in the Whitbread Brewery gallery in London.

Mermaid sold for £695,000

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Mermaid Theatre at Puddle Dock in the City of London will continue as a live theatre, with an improved restaurant and expanded conference facilities now that it has been sold to Gomba Holdings UK, owned by Mr Abdul Shamji.

After months of negotiations, the Mermaid's trustees have exchanged "unconditional" contracts for the sale, at £695,000, an increase of £20,000 on the price first offered to and accepted by the trustees. The sale will be completed by the end of the year.

Mr Michael Hendrie, a director of Gomba, said yesterday: "What we have got to do is get the people there. The river is a feature of the theatre and we will get people to the Mermaid by boat or by helicopter."

Gomba's bid for the theatre was finally accepted ahead of a bid by a union consortium led by Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the train drivers' union Aslef, which had also attempted unsuccessfully to buy the Round House in north London.

The Mermaid is the third London theatre to come under Gomba group ownership.

Martin 'to fight sentence'

Solicitors acting for David Martin who was jailed for 25 years after shooting a policeman said yesterday they would start an appeal against his sentence. Ralph Haeems and Co said there could also be an appeal against his convictions at the Central Criminal court on Tuesday.

Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, was jailed for 15 years for wounding a policeman and a further 10 for having firearms to resist arrest.

£25,990 study of superstores

Professor John Dawson, of Stirling University's business studies department, has been awarded a grant of £25,990 from the Social Science Research Council to study employment in British superstores.

"Employment opportunites in retailing are increasing in number and changing in character," Profesor Dawson said yesterday. The study will show the types of jobs created and job history of employees. Comparisons will also be made with other types of store.

Open water

The Welsh Water Authority yesterday decided unanimously to allow the Press and public into its meetings, although the position will be reviewed. English authorities have taken advantage of the Water Act 1983, to exclude the public.

Ford return

Production of the Ford Escort and Orion at Halewood, Merseyside, which was halted for a week by an unofficial strike by delivery drivers will restart this morning.

Freedom of city

The three surviving members of the Beatles are to be invited to Liverpool to accept the freedom of the city it was decided yesterday by the city council

Police plea for rear seatbelts

Injuries to rear-seat passengers in cars now exceed those sustained by drivers and and front-seat passengers in Strathclyde, the regional council's highways committee was told yesterday.

A report from Mr Patrick Hammill, the chief constable, said that since the wearing of seat belts became compulsory for front-seat passengers, there had been a fall from 241 to 132 (45 per cent) in front-seat casualties, but the number of rear-seat casualties had remained virtually static at 152.

"The early evidence suggests, therefore, that the measnre has been successful, and furthermore, since rear-seat casualties now exceed front seat, there is a good case for rear-seat belts."

Mr Malcolm Waugh, chairman of the highways committee, and chairman of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities' highways committee, said he would urge the convention to seek compulsory seat-belts for back seat passengers.

The British Safety Council said last night that there had been a 60 per cent fall in casualties to front-seat passengers nationally since the wearing of seat belts became compulsory. At the same time the number of injuries to passengers in rear seats were running at roughly the same

Mr James Tye, the director of the organization which campaigned actively for the obligatory use of front seat belts, said the lack of any noticeable increase in rear-seat casualties belied the claims of opponents of seat belts that many front seat passengers would simply move to the back.

British Telecom dispute

Satellite stations affected

By Our Labour Correspondent

Industrial action by British Telecom engineers was extended yesterday to two earth satellite tracking stations as the management brought engineers into central London from the suburbs by coach to fill posts left empty by workers either on strike or on suspension.

By last night 2,150 members of th Post Office Engineering Union were not working, and 300 more at the tracking stations at Goonhilly, Cornwall, and Madley, Herefordshire, were refusing to repair broken circuits linking the stations to London.

That action could soon start to interfere with transatlantic telephone calls that go by satellite. The union started the disruption because senior managers are working in the three international exchanges in London after the lockout of 1,600 engineers at the weekend.

The union sent back to work about half of the 900 members who had been sent home by British Telecom for refusing to sign a pledge of good conduct. A union official said last night that its lawyers had indicated that the pledge was a meaningless document.

More engineers were also pulled out on strike in the three areas of London where there is a high concentration of business premises, bringing the total to about 250. They are normally engaged on installing telephones and computer links and trunk maintenance work.

The union said that British Telecom's attempt at transporting engineers to three London exchanges had been a "farce". At two of the exchanges the engineers refused to cross picket lines and at the third union members had already been instructed by the union to sign the pledge and return to work.

The official said that it expected further bussing of engineers today and claimed that some would be coming from as far away as the Midlands to fill vacancies in the Home Counties. A mass meeting of the workers from the international exchange will be held today

British Telecom's strategy seems to be to make the dispute more costly to the union by suspending engineers who then receive their normal pay from the union.

leading article, page 15

IRA admits murder mistake

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The Provisional IRA admitted yesterday that it shot dead a Roman Catholic businessman in a bookmaker's shop by mistake.

It was the second time in 24 hours that the IRA had apologized to Roman Catholics for terrorist incidents that went wrong.

The South Down unit of the organization said the killing of Mr Seán McShane, aged 39, of Poyntpass, co Down, was a "case of mistaken identity and a grave error". It offered sympathy to his widow and family.

Security sources had earlier revealed that one of the guns used in Monday's attack had also been used in an IRA attack on an army helicopter at Crossmaglen last May in which two soldiers were injured.

Mr McShane was standing in the bookmakers shop in Newry, co Down, when two masked men, one armed with a rifle, and the other with a pistol, walked in. The man with the pistol walked towards him, put the gun to Mr McShane's head, and fired a single shot. The other man also fired shots in the shop.

On Tuesday, the North Armagh unit of the Provisional IRA apologized for injuries received by two boys during a grenade and gun attack on a police car in Armagh city

Patrick Cartmill, aged 11, and Harry McKenna, aged 17, suffered serious shrapnel wounds when the grenade missed the car and exploded outside the front window of the Cartmill home.

● Twelve men were being questioned about crimes including murder by detectives at Castlereagh holding centre in east Belfast yesterday, allegedly on the word of a "loyalist" supergrass.

The men, from the Shankill Road and east Belfast areas, have been implicated by John Gibson, aged 30, who was charged last December with murdering two men and with membership of the illegal Ulster Volunteer Force.

Price rises since 1963 led by fuel

The fastest-rising prices in the past 20 years have been for heating oil, coal and smokeless fuel, rates and water charges. Items showing the slowest rises have included gas, telephone charges, and whisky.

Those are some of the details from a Treasury breakdown of price changes since 1963, which shows that overall, prices have gone up 525 per cent.

The biggest increase in that period has been for heating oil, which has gone up 76 per cent more than prices generally.

Fuel and light have outstripped other prices by 34 per cent, with domestic coal and smokeless fuel also showing a 48 per cent real increase.

Electricity prices have jumped 32 per cent above the average, while gas is the only fuel to show a relative drop of 15 per cent. Food prices have increased virtually in line with others, showing only 3.2 per cent relative rise. However, compared with the average, fish has gone up 32 per cent, cheese 27 per cent, while meat, vegetables and milk are up 10 per cent.

Other goods which have gone up faster than average include rates and water charges (up 49 per cent), bus and rail fares (up 45 per cent), petrol (up 21 per cent), and beer (up 25 per cent).

The slowest price rises have been for clothing and footwear, where prices have increased 45 per cent less than average, and durable household goods (36 per cent below average).

According to the Treasury, the general level of prices rose more than sixfold in the 20 years, so that it would take £6.25 in 1983 to buy goods which cost £1 in 1963.

But, it says, earnings have gone up even faster, with the average family showing a tenfold rise in take-home pay, from £15 a week to £151.

Spacecraft link for radio hams

British radio hams are to be able to talk to an astronaut on board the latest US space shuttle.

One of the crew of six, Dr Owen Garriott, is a keen radio amateur and has been given permission to take his equipment on board and operate it for an hour a day.

Mr John Nelson, assistant general manager of the Radio Society of Great Britain, said: "We are all busy building special antennae to contact the shuttle.

There will be great competiton to try to be the first to speak to him. We hope to take it in turns to have conversations with him."

The Columbia is due to take off on October 28. It will oribit the Earth at a height of 150 miles. During each day's tansmission it will be in range of British radio hams for just eight minutes.

Dr Garriott said: "This will be a dream come true. I have had this project on my mind since I first became an astronaut".

TUC begins reform of economic strategy

By Our Labour Correspondent

Senior union leaders yesterday took the first steps towards a change of economic strategy in the wake of Labour's election defeat and decided to concentrate on putting forward general themes rather than specific policies.

Those policies, some of which formed the basis of Labour's economic programme at the election, were recognized as unpopular and the unions will now examine how best the labour movement can attempt to influence the Government and public opinion.

The TUC's influential economic committee decided yesterday to hold two special union conferences next year to coordinate collective bargaining and to try to find a common front on issues such as reducing the working week, fringe benefits such as pensions, and ending low pay.

The committee also voted to appoint Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, and Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, to fill two TUC vacancies on the National Economic Development Council.

They polled seven votes each in preference to Mr Bill Whatley, of the shopworkers' union, and Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the tax officers' union. Mr Whatley was supported by five of the committee and the absence of several leading right-wingers may have been crucial in Mr Bickerstaffe's victory.

The vacancies arose because of the retirements of Mr Frank Chapple, of the electricians' union, and Mr Geoffrey Drain, outgoing general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association. Mr Jenkins has been a member of the TUC General Council for nine years and could be expected to become one of the TUC's "Neddy Six" which normally consists of senior union officials with several years' service

War boot defect is rectified

By David Cross

The Ministry of Defence is to replace faulty combat boots issued to some Royal Marines because in some cases the soles came away from the uppers after a few months use.

The Royal Marines said yesterday that a "small percentage" of the new marine high-combat boot had proved to be defective.

The fault had now been rectified.

The fault in the boots came to light yesterday when a member of 40 Commando taking part in a Nato exercise in Turkey illustrated the defect by putting a knife between the sole and upper.

It is understood that the problem with the boots is that the soles are riveted rather than welded to the uppers for flexibility.

The calf-length boots were rushed into use after criticism during the Falklands campaign when foot soldiers complained that their standard-issue ankle-length boots let in water.

Greeks make official request for Marbles

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Greek Government has officially asked for the return of the Elgin Marbles. A formal request was delivered to the Foreign Office by Mr Nikos Kyriazides, the ambassador in London, yesterday.

A Whitehall statement issued after the 20-minute meeting said the request was being considered and had been referred for comment to the British Museum.

But the statement also made clear to anyone but the most wildly optimistic Athenian than the answer was likely to be "No".

Mr Paul Channon, when he was Minister for the Arts, said in the Commons last March it would be in the general interest to maiintain the representative international collection in the British Musuem. The marlbes had been legally acquired, and it remained the Government's view that they should stay where they were.

The Greek Embassy had been expecting an official announcement of the request in Athens today and sounded slightly nonplussed by last night's disclosure.

Child-care in Britain 'an illusion'

By Amanda Haigh

The illusion that Britain is a caring nation which loves children is shattered by a new report, Lord Tonypandy, formerly Mr George Thomas MP, Speaker of the Commons, said yesterday on his first day as chairman of the National Children's Home.

Launching the report in London he gave a warning that Britain ignored the problems of child neglect "at our peril" and that without the loving care needed to turn them into whole beings some youngsters could become "young savages".

He said: "We are faced with a major problem. Red lights are flashing for our people. The state must do its share, though I am not sure Parliament is as aware of the facts as it ought to be. We must say to the nation, 'Beware, things are not as they ought to be'.

"We British consider ourselves to be a caring people who love children". He said a few of the appalling statistics on children in modern Britain contained in the report would shatter that illusion:

● More than 100,000 children were in care in England and Wales, 10,600 because they had been deserted by their parents or a parent, and 18,000 because they had been neglected or ill-treated.

● More than 100,000 children aged 10-17 in England and Wales were given a formal police caution in 1981, 130,000 faced magistrates' court proceedings, and 110,000 were found guilty.

● In 1982 59 children under 18 died from glue sniffing.

Children Today, (National Children's Home, 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD, Free).

Lord Tonypandy presenting the report in London yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos).

Streamlining the cities: 4

Spirit of the past lives on

The Government's plans to abolish the metropolitan counties are assured a warm welcome in the West Midlands, with the proviso that they do not go far enough. The city of Birmingham, like other big metropolitan districts, wishes the government had completely rewritten the 1972 reforms and made them "county boroughs" once again. In the last of this series on the consequences of reorganization, David Walker, Local Government Correspondent, looks at the future of the big cities.

Whatever the Labour councillors who have such a solid grip on Manchester may now be saying, they have always felt that the "Greater Manchester" county foisted on them in 1972 was an incubus demeaning both the city and their own status. So feel the councillors – of both parties – of Birmingham.

As for the councillors of Newcastle, Liverpool and Leeds: at best they have been indifferent about the county councils set up above them, and at worst antagonistic. In Sheffield they have been slightly more positive, but only because the Sheffield (Labour) political establishment is in firm control at the South Yorkshire county hall despite its location in Barnsley.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, hopes that the big cities will come to his rescue. Under his proposals in last week's White Paper, they will get the lion's share of seats on the various new joint boards; they will act as his agents on main roads and provide the secretariats for the miscellany of new committees due to spring up to replace the county councils.

But he has stopped short of restoring to the big cities their former status as "unitary" authorities, responsible for all the most important services.

Pressure from the Home Office forced Mr Jenkin to concede that county-wide boards would be needed for fire and police even though Leeds and Manchester are large enough to run their own forces.

In a confidential paper prepared for Mr Jenkin by the district councils of the West Midlands (but drafted in effect by the chief executive of Birmingham, Mr Tom Caulcott), he was told that in the organization of the police the pursuit of size has been carried too far. For example, it is proposed that Birmingham runs its own force; Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Sandwell could form a second "Black Country" police force; and a third force including Solihull, Coventry and Warwickshire might jointly police the Heart of England.

In the West Midlands the spirit of such pre-1974 local authorities as Warley and West Bromwich, both county boroughs, lives on and will ensure that in this area Mr Jenkin is likely to find his most enthusiastic cooperators in establishing a new structure. Birmingham is willing to manage the administration for the new joint boards.

According to the West Midlands joint paper:

There needs to be little or no extra volume of work or expense in having joint working between local authorities, because the staffing for such a shared function could be provided by one of the authorities concerned, even though the policy-controlling body is a joint committee or joint board of members from several local authorities.

Mr Caulcott, formerly a senior civil servant in the Department of the Environment, says there is no need for exactly the same arrangements to apply in each of the six metropolitan areas. What might work in the cohesive and remarkably bipartisan politics of the West Midlands is unlikely to apply to the fragmented local authorities of Merseyside where Labour Liverpool and Conservative Sefton are at daggers drawn.

Concluded

Arms workers lobby Tory conference

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor Blackpool

Workers from the Royal Ordnance Factories lobbied the Conservative Party conference yesterday to try to dissuade the Government from privatizing conventional arms manufacture in Britain.

Employees from the 15 defence factories and related research establishments said the move would mean at least two plants would close.

Mr Jack Dromey, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "The Tories must come clean. They cannot support the defence of Britain and privatization. This is dogma

The factories, which employ about 22,000 industrial and white-collar workers, have produced weapons for the forces for several centuries. More than half their production goes overseas.

Unions claim that since 1974 sales from the plants have tripled and more than £140m profit has been made. In the last financial year profits rose to a record £68,200,000.

A Bill to privatize the factories is expected later this month

Conference reports, page 4

Sale room

Dordogne pays £26,191 for dolls' house collection

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Madame Marie-Camille de Monneron has sold the entire contents of the doll museum she had built up and run at Nontron in the Dordogne at auction in Paris last week, securing bids totalling 1.7m French francs or £140,845, having failed to interest the state in buying it.

The Department of the Dordogne was, however, sparked into some rescue action for it spent 700,000FF or £57,995 at the sale and announced the intention of setting up a new doll museum in the region. It preempted the purchase of a gigantic dolls' house made by Mme de Monneron at 316,000FF (estimate 275,000 to 350,000FF) or £26,181.

It is a 14-room dolls' house, including two attics and one terrace, peopled with dolls around one ft high and elegantly furnished with antiques. Had no single bidder come forward for the house and contents the auctioneer had given notice that the contents would be sold as 139 separate lots.

The Dordogne also spent 42,000FF (estimate 25,000 to 40,000FF) or £3,480 on a miniature reconstruction of Mme de Recamier's famous salon, complete with notables such as Napoleon's Josephine, Mme de Stael and the Duchess of Devonshire. A Victorian lady riding a wooden horse cost 30,500FF (estimate 4,000 to 10,000FF) or £2,530.

Another sensational Paris sale was devoted to an unnamed collection ot Old Master drawings. An elaborate Mannerist drawing of "L'Age d'or" was attributed to Bartolomeus Spranger in the catalogue and estimated at 15,000FF. At the sale the expert changed the attribution to Jacopo Zucci (1540-1596) and bought the drawing for a collector client at 555,000FF or £45,982. Colnaghi's of London were the underbidders.

There was also an ink and gouache study by Gericault for his famous "Raft of the Medusa", a single nude figure buffeted by the storm, which made 305,000FF (estimate 20,000FF) or £25,270.

In London yesterday the Papalios family collection of natural history and sporting trophies met a less happy fate.

More than 150 full mounts of mammals, birds and reptiles set in suitable scenery were offered as a single lot. No buyer was found and they were bought in at £62,000. Christie's South Kensington had tried to sell them in December 1979, when they were bought in at £150,000.

Sotheby's sale of Old Master paintings secured a total of £285,263 with 17 per cent unsold. The sale included some attractive Dutch and Flemish paintings, notably a six-inch roundel of a skating scene on panel by Christoffel van den Berghe which sold for £23,100 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and a pair of tiny flower and fruit still lives on metal by Balthasar van der Ast which made £18,700 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.50; Canarias Pes 150; Cyprus 650 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 52; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

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Police 'gunned down innocent man by mistake'

Two London detectives repeatedly shot and pistol-whipped a young film director, nearly killing him, in the mistaken belief that he was the escaped prisoner David Martin, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Sir Michael Havers QC, the Attorney General, was speaking at the start of the trial of Det Constable Peter Finch, aged 37, of Malvern Way, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, and Det Constable John Jardine, aged 37, of Dawlish Drive, Pinner, noth-west London, who deny attempting to murder Mr Stephen Waldorf in Pembroke Road, Earls Court, on January 14. They also deny wounding Mr Waldorf with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm. Constable Finch denies causing Mr Waldorf grievous bodily harm with intent.

Sir Michael said the two detectives had been part of a team hunting Martin, who had escaped from police custody three weeks earlier.

Martin, aged 36, was jailed for 25 years at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday for four offences, including shooting a policeman.

Sir Michael said that the police team believed that Miss Susan Stephens might lead them to Martin and on January 14 a number of officers were following a yellow Mini in which she was travelling. Mr Waldorf was in the front passenger seat.



Det Constable John Jardine: "fired three shots".

The jury was shown three photographs each of Martin and Mr Waldorf, who were described by Sir Michael as remarkably similar. Sir Michael said that officers following the Mini had remarked on Mr Waldorf's nose and hair as being like Martin's.

Just before the shooting the Mini was caught in heavy traffic. Constable Finch, who knew Martin, and was in a car further back in Pembroke Road, was sent to see if he could establish the male passenger's identity.

"He approached the rear of the Mini and, as he did, drew his .38 revolver. He mistakenly thought the passenger was Martin."

Sir Michael said that Constable Finch claimed he called out "armed police".

"No one in the surrounding area or in the car heard any such shout", Sir Michael said.

Constable Finch then fired two shots into a tyre. "He then fired four shots into the closed nearside windows at Waldorf", Sir Michael said. Mr Waldorf was hit in the back.

Another officer, Det Constable Deane, who was not being prosecuted, also fired towards the car, believing that gunfire was also coming from inside the Mini.

Sir Michael continued: "When Jardine reached the offside window of the car, Waldorf had fallen across the driver's seat and was lying out of the open door with the upper part of his body and head on the tarmac of the road and the other part of his body on the front seat".

"Jardine, then at a distance of 6 to 12ft fired three shots. By the time he finished firing, at least five bullets had entered different parts of Waldorf's body, one in particular doing very grave damage", Sir Michael said.

"There he was with five bullets in him, lying half out of the car, and Finch comes over to him and strikes him several times over the head with his empty pistol, fracturing his skull and a bone in one hand."



Mr Stephen Waldorf: "The car windows came in with bullets flying through".

Mr Waldorf was taken out of the car and, lying face down on the road, was handcuffed with his hands behind his back. Constable Finch then realized his mistake", Sir Michael said.

"It does not matter, in fact, whether it had been Martin or Waldorf because there was no need, in the submission of the Crown, to take those actions at that stage", Sir Michael said.

In all, 14 shots were fired by the three officers. No guns or weapons were found in the car.

Interviewed by Det Chief Supt Dickens the next day, constable Finch allegedly said he drew his gun in case he had difficulty drawing it if he needed it later. "I knew if the man was Martin he might well have a gun and shoot me first."

Constable Finch allegedly stated that he was convinced the passenger was Martin. "I

I tried to duck. I did not have the energy to leave I slumped across the seat
Stephen Waldorf

saw who I thought was Martin turn to the rear seat and I thought he was reaching for a gun. I feared for my life."

Constable Finch allegedly told how he shot twice into the tyre and saw the passenger shouting something, so he fired again.

Constable Finch allegedly said later: "I saw the passenger had crawled across the driver's seat. I saw that he was moving. I struck the passenger a number of times with my gun on his head to stop him moving."

Sir Michael said Constable Jardine was also interviewed by Det Chief Supt Dickens and had said: "I assumed positive identification had been made and the man had a gun.

The man was moving, he said. "I still considered him to be very dangerous. I fired two shots at his head. He was still moving afterwards and I fired a further shot at his head."

Asked what his intention was when he fired, Constable Jardine allegedly replied: "I intended totally to incapacitate him. The only way to do that with a gun is to kill him."

The first prosecution witness called was Miss Stephens, who was asked by Mr Roy Amlot, the junior prosecuting counsel, whether she had received any payment from any newspapers. She said: "I recieved £10,000 from the *Daily Mail.*"

Miss Stephens said she met David Martin in April last year and had seen "quite a bit" of him before his arrest in September last year. She also saw him three or four times between his escape from Marlborough Street Court and January 14. She had not told the police about the meetings.

Asked about the shooting, she said: "I remember hearing shots and thinking it was terrorists.

"I went down as far as I could, but I remember the briefcase being there and that it was in the way." Something hit her in the back.

"Then the guns just stopped." She said she sat up. "Two people were dragging Steve across the seats."

The passenger door opened and she saw a man pointing a gun at her. The first time she realized that police had been shooting was when she recognized a detective she knew.

Mr Waldorf was also asked at the start of his evidence whether he had been paid or promised payments by any newspaper. He replied: "Yes, the *News of the World* has paid me £20,000".

Of the shooting, Mr Waldorf said: "From behind I heard two shots. They seemed quite a long way back. Then the car windows came in with bullets flying through.

"I remember being hit. Lester decided to get out. I tried to hold on to his shoulder to go with him, but I was not holding tight enough.

"Bullets kept coming through. I tried to duck. I still imagined I had strength to leave, but I did not have enough energy. I slumped across the passenger and driver's seat."

He said the pain was grotesque and overwhelming. He now felt fairly well. "I have been told there will be no permannt disability."

Mr Lester Purdy, the Mini driver said: "The first thing I saw was two men at the nearside. I remember seeing at least one of them had a gun drawn. I heard two shots fired.

He heard three shots as he ran away and described feeling "panic, then anger." As he returned to the car, a man with a revolver in one hand was dragging Mr Waldorf out of the car.

"He looked limp and I thought he was dead,"

The trial continues tomorrow.

Caledonian buys Jetsave for £3m

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Jetsave, the biggest package holiday tour operator over the north Atlantic, has been sold by Mr Robert Holmes à Court's Associated Communications Corporation to the Caledonian Aviation Group which also owns the British Caledonian airline. The price is believed to have been about £3m.

Jetsave, which claims 30 per cent of the north Atlantic holiday travel market, has also started to develop holiday packages to the Far East. During its spring-summer-autumn season this year it has carried about 70,000 holidaymakers, a decline from the peak of a few years ago when 100,000 or more were transported each season.

That is because higher costs have made North America a less attractive destination to British holidaymakers.

But Jetsave's turnover in the year covering the main season just ended is being estimated at £50m with the operation in profit at the pre-tax level. ACC has been looking to sell Jetsave for some time, initially with a price-tag of about £3.5m.

Mr Reg Pycroft, who founded Jetsave in 1972 in time to start operations the next year, sold to ACC in mid-1980 for about £3m.

Solicitor admits failing the profession

Mr Glanville Davies, a solicitor who overcharged a client by £131,000 admitted yesterday that he had failed "my client, my partner, the profession and myself".

He said in a statement read to the High Court that he "failed to apply myself with all dedication" in the drawing-up of a legal costs bill totalling £198,000. That bill was later cut to £67,000 by a High Court costing official.

Mr Davies, of Queen Victoria Road, Llanelli, Dyfed, has admitted gross and persistent misconduct

The client Mr Davies tried to overcharge, Mr Leslie Parsons, the manager of a pickling factory, did not accept the solicitor's explanations for the overcharging.

Mr Parsons, aged 69, of Green Trees, Lon Hir, Carmarthen, is asking for Mr Davies to be struck off.

He accused Mr Davies of lying about the amount of work he did in Mr Parson's High Court action over a pickling machine he had invented. It was the costs bill for that case, settled in 1975 when Mr Parsons was awarded £530,000 damages, that led to the complaints of misconduct.

Yesterday's hearing also contained argument on who should pay the costs of the present proceedings.

New holiday cover deal

The Association of British Travel Agents announced details yesterday of a new travel insurance scheme which it hopes will be used by 1.5 million British holidaymakers next year.

The new ABTAsure policy negotiated with Accident and General Insurance Brokers, and backed by five leading insurance companies, costs between £4 and £28 for each holidaymaker depending upon the destination and length of stay.

It will be offered to customers who book holidays through the 5,000 travel agents belonging to the association.

Healthier diet urged to cut early deaths

By Nicholas Timmins

Big changes in the British diet are needed to prevent thousands of unnecessary early deaths from heart disease, strokes and some cancers, a report from the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education says.

The report, which has wide implications for the food and farming industries, has been delayed for nearly two years by opposition to its findings from the Department of Health and the British Nutrition Foundation, which is largely funded by the food manufacturers.

Its status, according to members of the committee that produced the report, has been downgraded from clear proposals for changes in diet to a "discussion paper".

The report calls for a drastic reduction in the amount of salt in manufactured foods, in the amount of sugar in confectionery, soft drinks and snacks, and in the amount of saturated fat consumed in meat, dairy products, cakes and biscuits. At the same time consumption of fibre, in the form of bread, potatoes, fruit and other vegetables should rise.

The report sets out changes that should take place to produce a healthier diet during the 1980s, and proposes longer term measures that would produce still sharper cuts in fat, salt and sugar intakes.

For the 1980s, the report says total fat intake should fall by 10 per cent, with saturated animal fats from meat, milk, cheese, biscuits and cakes falling by 15 per cent.

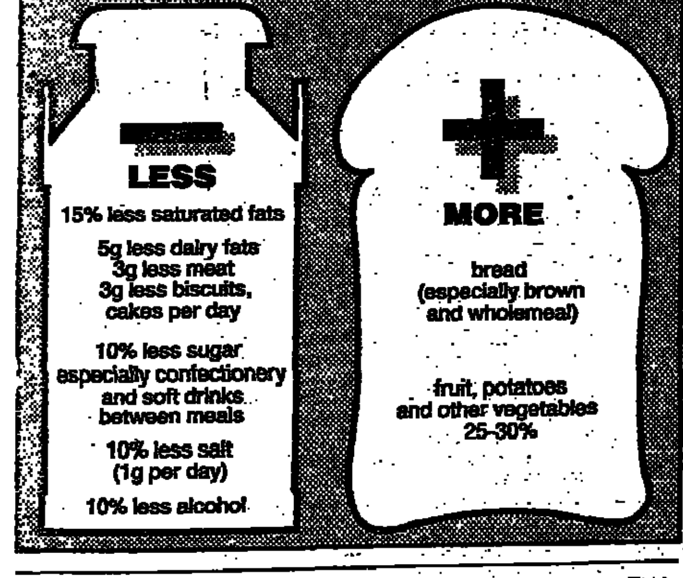
Consumption of polyunsaturated fats certain vegetable oils and margarines – should rise by 25 per cent. Consumption of sugar, salt and alcohol should all fall by 10 per cent.

The proposals for a healthier diet, which would cut the risk of heart diseases, strokes, bowel diseases including cancer, and hypertension, should in fact produce a diet which "may well prove more varied and acceptable", the report says.

The British Nutrition Foundation yesterday welcomed the report" as a discussion paper, but not as a blueprint," arguing that the facts relating diet to health were not sufficiently clear for such detailed recommendations.

But Professor Philip James, chairman of the working party that produced the report, emphasized that its recommendations were the result of a consensus among medical experts about what needed to be done. "It is not right to imply that this is just an odd view."

In producing its recommendations, the working party had drawn on reports by the Department of Health, the World Health Organization and the medical royal colleges.



Shelter attacks Duchy over property sales

By Craig Seton

About £100,000 worth of property was sold by the Duchy of Cornwall yesterday as Shelter, the organization campaigning for the homeless, accused it of "selling almost everything in sight" rather than renting it to local people and of letting its property fall into disrepair.

The properties sold by auction at Liskeard in Cornwall included a farmhouse, which raised £35,000, a cottage with three acres which sold for £25,000, a barn and roundhouse which raised £22,000 and a terraced house which was bought for £18,000.

Mr David Arnitt, Shelter's Devon and Cornwall representative, said: "Duchy policy is reducing the amount of rented accommodation available to local people."

Patient drank himself to death on water

A hospital patient who believed he was being poisoned drank so much water in a deluded attempt to clean his system that he poisoned himself.

A misadventure verdict was recorded yesterday on Murray Fensome, aged 45, of Luton, who had a history of mental illness and was admitted to Luton and Dunstable Hospital

The inquest at Luton was told Mr Fensome, was convinced that the hospital food and medicines were poisoned. He virtually starved himself and started compulsively drinking up to 35 pints of water a day.

A pathologist, Dr David Lawrence, said Mr Fensome died of water on the brain and water intoxication.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE | Defence policy ● Electoral reform ● Youth Training Scheme

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Cecil Parkinson can expect a *comforting reception* when he speaks to the conference today. The mood at Blackpool is to close ranks, to proclaim to the world that "we won't be programmed by the press". One hears the complaint time and again that the episode has received exaggerated attention from the popular papers and that for Mr Parkinson to resign now would be to allow him to be hounded from office.

The party's determination to stand firm has no doubt been much strengthened by Mrs Thatcher's firmness. It would be doubly damaging to the Conservatives if Mr Parkinson were to depart at this stage. *Not only* would the party be marked by scandal, but the Prime Minister's bluff would have been called. For just about the first time on a major political issue, as *this* has become, she would have been forced to surrender an unequivocal position.

It would also, I believe, be *damaging to British politics in* general if Mr Parkinson were to resign at this point. There have to be standards in public life, but if there is not to be hypocrisy, *malice and prurience*, it is necessary to be clear what those standards should be.

Pleasant though it would be if *everyone who held public* responsibility was of blameless personal conduct, that is simply not possible. History suggests that it is also not relevant: a person's capacity *to* hold high office cannot be measured by his distance from the angels.

It is right, though, to insist on rigorous standards in the *conduct of public* responsibilities. For example, I believe that it is correct to be strict about any whiff of corruption and to regard it as a grave *offence to lie to the House of* Commons.

Private conduct is relevant only insofar as it affects a person's capacity to perform *his public* duties. *It might* affect either his personal performance or the confidence he commands. A frequent drunkard might well be rendered *incapable of consistent* efficiency, and popular respect for a politician might be so diminished by scandal that he could not exercise the leadership required of him. But these should be pragmatic judgments in determining a person's fitness for high office.

Unfair to judge too soon

How does Mr *Parkinson* measure up to these criteria? He has not been guilty of any misdeed in the conduct of his public responsibilities. So far *as one knows, he has been* frank in disclosing his private misconduct. That misconduct should not itself be a reason for his resignation. But might it *indirectly have destroyed his* capacity?

It is hard to believe that businessmen or civil servants either at home or abroad would feel unable to deal with an otherwise competent minister who was guilty of marital infidelity. But might that competence itself have been undermined?

It could have been in one of two ways. His nerve could have been broken, his energy critically weakened, by what must have been a harrowing experience. The more personal sympathy one extends to him for the buffeting he has received the more one should be prepared to consider this possibility.

Or, no matter how resilient he may be, he may find that the storm does not subside, that however much he may talk about trade and industry nobody is interested in anything he says on any topic beyond his private life. If that were to happen, it might make his task impossible.

But these are judgments that can fairly be made only after a period of time. If Mr Parkinson were to resign now, he would be going because of the hue and cry, not because of the indirect long-term consequences of the hue and cry.

There is another separate consideration. After a while an energetic, ambitious politician in his early fifties, who is told on all sides that he can now expect to rise no higher, might well lose his appetite for public life. In that case he might drift out of active politics, or at least out of government, in a few years.

But I am not implying that he ought to resign after a decent interval. If none of these doubts is realized there is no reason why he should do so because of this episode now or in the future.

Ministers will not alter policy on public spending, Lawson says

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Howard Underwood, and Barbara Day

There is to be no change of course. To bring inflation down still further, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made clear that the Government would continue to stick to its policy of keeping government spending within the limits of what the country could afford, of cutting back government borrowing and of curbing the *printing of money*.

It was essential to create conditions in which interest rates came down still further, he said during the economic debate at the Conservative Party conference in *Blackpool*.

The British economy, he said, had been recovering from the recession rather faster than their major European competitors and there was no sign of recovery petering out. It looked as if the economy was growing by up to 3 per cent rather than the 2 per cent forecast at the time of the Budget. For the first time since the recession, the number of people in work had begun to rise again.

He emphasized that he was not going to follow the primrose path of financing tax reductions by letting borrowing rip. Hard choices would have to be made but excessive public expenditure and the taxation required to finance it was the enemy not the source of new jobs.

Abolition of the child allowance and its replacement by a "domes*ticity allowance*" was suggested by Mr **Kenneth Richardson**, North-West Norfolk, when he opened the debate.

He introduced a motion endorsing the Govenment's economic policies and stressing that continued success would only be possible if lower taxation and further control of public expenditure were afforded the highest priorities.

Mr Richardson said that the electorate realized that any planning for a safe future must be based on real values and that any diversion from this would only be an expedition into Cloud-cuckoo-land.

He called for a moratorium on pay increases and increased welfare benefits as the only way to stop the rising cost in the public sector. At the end of a one-year trial period they could judge what success they *had achieved* and any increases could be granted accordingly. In an overcrowded country they should dispense with the child alowance. He *suggested* substituting a domesticity allowance which would be judged by the reduction in unemployment rather than by the reduction of taxation.

Mrs Brenda Utting, Portsmouth, South, said that a minority in the party held the view that in their second term of government they should change the direction of their economic policy.

"This would not only be the height of folly but a betrayal of Britain's future. Changing course now would mean a betrayal of every voter who put a cross against a Conservative candidate in June." (applause).

Mr Louis Browne, Birkenhead, opposing the motion, declared himself as "a wet and proud of it." He told the representatives: "It is *about time the unemployed people* of this country were given some consideration."

Mr Geoffrey Gilson, Beaconfield Young Conservatives, said that he opposed the motion because it did not recognize that to meet the two major objectives of economic policy the government must withdraw its commitment to make available for all, free welfare provided by state *institutions*.

The two objectives were to reduce taxation and lower inflation.

By all means let the Government continue to ensure access by all to proper health care and education but, where possible, that provision should be from the private sector and, where practical, the consumer should be made to pay.

The message of the electorate to the Government in 1979 and 1983 was clear. He said: "Their pleas were simple but direct – don't just manage the state sector, roll it back (applause). Don't just streamline government, get it off our backs. Don't swap one tax for another, cut them all (applause). Denationalize, privatize, enterprize, din't tinker with the economy, set it free."

Sir Donald Walters, Wales, said that most people were bemused by *economic jargon. It was vital to take* the majority of the nation with them by demonstrating the validity and fairness of the economic policy. He supported the motion.

Mr Robert Holliday, Colchester South and Maldon, said that the Government had not defeated inflation. It had got inflation under control and must keep it under control. He hoped Mr Nigel Lawson would continue raising tax thresholds, as Sir Geoffrey had started to do, because it was the only fair way.

Mr Lawson, repying to the debate, said that the Labour Party was so impressed by what the commentators called the dawn of a new era, that it was underging one of its infrequent fits of unity, based on, to use Mr Roy Hattersley's unusually *frank expression, "the camaraderie* of common hatred".

In 1979 the Conservatives promised the electorate that their top priority would be to bring inflation under contol because until *this was done none of their wider* objectives would be attainable. That was the prospectus on which this government was first elected. It had been reelected because it has carried out that pledge.

He continued: "It has happened because we deliberately embarked on a policy of keeping government spending within the limits of what we could afford. Of cutting back government borrowing and of curbing the printing of money. We have stuck to that policy unflinchingly, through thick and thin.

"We shall continue to stick with it in the years that lie ahead."

The *surest foundation for the* creation of new jobs was stable prices and that was why there could be no question of any let up in the battle against inflation. Indeed as inflation had come down they were seeing the early stages of an economic recovery that critics claimed could never happen.

No one should underestimate the strength of the long-term pressures *for higher public spending. They* came from the aging of the population, the development of costly new technologies, the lobbying of vested interests, the inherent desire of all bureaucracies to expand their empires, and the failure to recognize that what was provided free had to be paid for.

It was his job, the Government's job, all their jobs, to explain to the British people that however desirable the objective, total public expenditure could not be allowed to outstrip what they as a nation could afford.

They must seek every oppor*tunity of allowing the private sector* to do better what would otherwise be done by the state and ensuring that what was done by the state was done as efficiently as possible, and that included the National Health Service.

Excessive public expenditure and the taxation required to finance it, was not the source of new jobs: it was the enemy of new jobs. The Government had had the courage to take painful and difficult decisions and to stick to its course without wavering.

The motion was carried.



Mr Nigel Lawson: No let up in battle against inflation.

Leading article, page 15

'Minefield' warning on Green Belt

Conservative MPs and party activists were told yesterday that the Government was "walking into a minefield" in encouraging the release of Green Belt land for housing and other development.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, told a fringe meeting at the conference that Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, "would be well advised to withdraw his proposals".

Public support for the Green Belts, in the cities and the countryside, was being gravely underestimated, he said. It was clear *from the response of* Conservative backbench MPs and local authorities that there was growing concern about the Government's intentions.

Two recent draft circulars to local *authorities would, if allowed* through as they stood, undermine their attempts to preserve the Green Belts.

The building industry would be enormously strengthened in its *efforts to pick out green field sites*, instead of redeveloping sites in inner cities.

"If local planning is to mean anything, and if the Government is to live up to its claim that it is concerned about the environment, these proposals must be withdrawn", he said.

Jenkin defends joint boards

A joint board was not a quango, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, told a Bow Group fringe meeting last night when he defended the Government's proposals to abolish the GLC and the other metropolitan authorities.

The boards, he said, would be manned by elected councillors nominated by elected authorities and a joint board was the normal means of conducting local authority business. Some were already *in* existence.

'Beware false expectations'

Mr John Biffin, Leader of the Commons, advised the party yesterday against raising false expectations about the extent of recovery of the economy.

In a characteristically cautious speech at a fringe meeting, he said that, although politicians were in the business of giving hope, that should be done in the language *of* consolidation rather than that of euphoria.

Legislation promise for voters on holiday

The Government has decided to take action to enable holidaymakers away on polling day to vote in parliamentary and European elections, Mr **David Mellor**, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, told the conference at the end of a debate on electoral law.

It would also make some provision for those living abroad to vote in those elections and increase the deposit to a sensible level to deter the purely frivolous candidate. The Government hoped to intro*duce legislation on those three* issues in the 1984-85 session of Parliament.

The conference voted for a motion asking the Government to legislate to allow any person on the *electoral register and who was away* on holiday on election day to be treated as an absent voter and be eligable to vote by post or proxy.

Mr Mellor said he endorsed the motion and agreed that reform was long overdue. *Perhaps as many as* two million people were disfranchised at the last election because of holidays.

The Government believed that it was wrong in principle that holidaymakers shoudl be deprived of the right to vote. Its concern was what appropriate arrangements should be made while ensuring the minimum possible disruption to the electoral process.

He agreed with a further proposal before the conference to legislate to enfranchise Britons living elsewhere in the European Community. That proposal was also carried.

It was highly desirable that those Britons living and working within the Community should be eligible to vote at British and European parliamentary elections. He was now considering not whether that should be done, but how best it could be achieved.

They were determined to solve the problem in time for the next *general election but it would not* be possible to have new arrangements in place in time for next year's European elections.

The deposit had been £150 since 1918, he added. At today's prices that would be more than *£2,000*. The home affairs select committee of MPs had said £1,000 was appropriate, and the Government had that figure "under active consideration".

There could be a case for reducing the proportion of the poll necessary to save a deposit from 12.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent, or even 5 per cent.

Mr Charles Hargrove, chairman of the British Conservative Association in France and retired Paris correspondent of *The Times*, said that as a former foreign correspondent he had never voted in a British election. It was wrong that Britons resident abroad should be deprived of the right to vote.

Peter Brookes

"Now *there's* a banana skin."

PR system decisively rejected

The conference reaffirmed its faith in the first-past-the-post electoral system by carrying by an ovrwhelming majority a motion saying that the system had conferred stability and continuity on the parliamentary institutions. The *motion, moved by Mr Tom Arnold*, MP for Hazel Grove, opposed the introduction of the proportional representation system.

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal, and Leader of the Commons, said that the case had not been made for fundamental constitutional change. "This is no time for frenetic innovation with our proven parliamentary institutions that have provided remarkable political stability while accommodating great social and economic change", he said.

Mr Arnold, opposing proportional representation, said: "I do not think *it is more democratic to give to the* small party or parties an excess of political power, the effect of PR would be to produce a govenment not knowingly chosen by the electorate. It would strike at the heart of our *democratic practice and would be* a hopeless receipt for confusion."

Mr David Yeld, Hereford, was greeted with shouts of "rabbish" when opposing the motion, he asserted: "PR is the way forward to a better democratic future for Britain. Voters do not wish to have situations where one majority party has the entire monopoly."

Reform of the electoral system was the way tp prevent the take-over by extremist groups

Mr Kenneth Ferguson, Edinburgh, South, said that there were many examples of the consequences of PR in local government. In *Scotland colleagues look like Snow* White and the Seven Dwarfs. Under PR there would be no decent government at all.

Mr John Powell, chariman of the Conservative Action for Electoral Reform, claimed, amid interruptions, that there was a clear majority in the country in favour of reform in this area.

Replying, Mr Biffen, urging support for the motion, said: "There is obviously merit in a broadly proportional link between votes cast and seats secured in a general election." The situation now was that the far left could become just *one of those national political* minorities that could only continue with significant Westminster representation with the aid of some kind of proportional representation. It was not without interest that supporters *of electoral reform* included the Communist Party.

"There is now a sea-change taking place in British politics. Labour is clearly in retreat. No one can be certain of the future. I suspect, however, that the process of decline will be assisted rather than arrested by the leadership election of Neil Kinnock. At some point the Labour disenchantment will create a critical mass. The defections to the SDP will be renewed. That is why David Owen maintains a discreet distance from his purported Liberal Alliance partners. It will only be a matter of time before the new socialism is recreated in the mould of social democracy, whatever personalities are broken in the process."

Today's debates

There will be debates this morning on health, food and farming, and industrial relations. In the afternoon the topics are free enterprise and industry, immigration, and transport.

Government resolve to deploy cruise is unshaken

There should be no doubt of the Government's resolve to deploy cruise missiles, Mr **Michael Heseltine**, Secretary *of State for Defence*, declared when he said that one-sided nuclear disarmament would so tilt the balance of power that it would encourage the Soviet Union to believe in success far from reducing the risk of war it would enhance it.

To loud applause, Mr Heseltine pointed out that Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet Leader, was a realist and had to deal with a Tory Government whose nerves of steel were every match for his, a Government that would never gamble with Britain's freedom. The Soviet Union, he said, would never *talk realistically to those it regarded* as weak. The agenda for peace was there.

Mr Heseltine, who received a long standing ovation, delighted the representatives by launching into *Labour's new leadership*.

He contrasted the Government's safe way forward on defence with Labour's other way of travelling on a "dream ticket". He advised caution. "Do not leap aboard. You cannot paper over cracks that are chasm wide. Labour lost the election because they got their message across beyond their wildest dreams."

Opening the debate, Mr **Iain Lawson**, Dumbarton, moved a motion, later carried unanimously, stating: "This conference welcomes the endorsement of the Government's defence policy at the general *election but urges continued efforts* towards multilateral disarmament and the persuasion of the electorate of the folly of unilateralism."

He said that on June 9, the British people gave the party and its leader an overwhelming mandate, one of the principle reasons for which was the party's policy on defence which was widely regarded as the only credible policy on offer.

"We want peace. We want to spend less on defence, but not at any price. Our priority is peace with freedom", he said. There had to be mutual balances and verifiable force reductions, but that did not mean unilateral disarmament.

The defence debate motion, which was carried unanimously, stated: "This conference welcomes the endorsement of the Government's defence policy at the general election but urges continued efforts towards multilateral disarmament *and* the persuasion of the electorate of the folly of unilateralism."

The Government had to make clear it was making every effort to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world. But the first qualification had to be peace with freedom. "We will not sell out Britain's defence", he declared to loud applause.

Mr **Andrew Rosindell**, chairman, Romford Young Conservatives, said that they could be certain that under this Government Britain would remain adequately defended. The humbug of the unilateralists had been well and truly rejected.



Mr Iain Lawson: "Folly of unilateralism"

The campaign for Nuclear Disarmament might try to wriggle out of it, but it was obvious that the majority of the poeple were not prepared to see Britain desert its allies in Nato and throw away a system of defence which had kept the peace for more than thirty years. *Since Nato had existed there had* been no war in Europe between independent nations.

Some believed that if Britain was an undefended neutral state a war would be less likely. That was nonsense. *If the Soviet Union* was ruthless enough to shoot down an unarmed civilian aeroplane with 269 innocent passengers on board who was to say it would not do the same thing to an undefended United Kingdom.

Mr **Stephen Day**, Bradford West said the Labour Party talked about having adequate conventional defence forces if there was no nuclear deterrent. "The Labour Party has never believed in defence conventional, nuclear, or otherwise", he said.

He continued "The ladies of Greenham Common can now go home – *although I cannot possibly* believe what man would want them back home.

Mrs **Doreen Miller**, Hendon South, said that she was a peace women and everyone in the hall was a peace person, but they were all guilty of standing by while the so-called peace movement hijacked the word.

Mr **Terry Middleton**, vice-chairman of the Northern Area and defeated parliamentary candidate in North West Durham, said: "The British people may be tolerant but they will not tolerate seeing their country defenceless. They never *have and they never will.*" (applause)

He was gravely concerned about the role of some churchmen in so-called peace movement. He had not been convinced by the arguments put forward by Monsignor Bruce Kent or Christian CND. The church had always accepted the Christian duty to defend ourselves.

Lady Olga Maitland, North Norfolk, founder of Women and Families for Peace, said that the task of persuading the electorate of the folly of unilateralism must not be left to the Government.

'Defence is our first duty'

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in his response to the defence debate, said that he and the ministers of the Ministry of Defence whole-heartedly commended the motion. The Government's first duty was to defending this nation. Its strategy elsewhere in the world relied upon highly trained and mobile forces capable of the flexible response.

"Our strategy", he continued, "is the support of conventional forces with nuclear deterrence and to maintain Britain's own independent nuclear deterrent. In 1979 we set out to restore the morale of our Armed Forces and modernize their equipment. That is what we are doing."

Tornado was in service with the RAF. The first challenger tank was delivered to the Army this summer. Thirty-three new ships had been ordered in the largest equipment programme for the Royal Navy in modern times. The technological innovation of Britain's defence industry was finding its way to the front line.

The contribution of these programmes to the jobsf the people or the excellence of the nation's high technology should not be underestimated.

The uniquely horrific nature of nuclear weapons had proved by the very fear they generated, an incalculable force for peace. Britain's independent deterrent, the polaris submarine, would not remain credible beyond the 1990s. It would be replaced by the trident which, well into the next century, would demonstrate the Government's absolute determination to preserve Britain's security and freedom.

"Confronted by the massive Soviet increase in arms expenditure", he said, "we in Britain have increased significantly our defence expenditure. We intend to carry through our present Nato targets until 1985-86. It is my job to ensure that we get value for money.

The spectacle of Labour, Liberals and Social Democrats arguing, bickering and posturing must provide Mr Andropov with the most compelling argument to bide his time.

"If Mr Andropov believes that after his devastating setbacks in the British and German elections the protest movements of Europe will unnerve us, he makes an historic misjudgment."

The one-sided disarmers comprised many strands of opinion. They were driven by many motives. He did not share any of their judgments. By their commitment to one-sided gestures they encouraged the west's opponents to make no concessions in response.

While he rejected their judgment, he respected their right to express it. He did not want to stop them arguing. He wanted to win the argument, but on the public platforms of a parliamentary democracy.

They must never forget the urgency of the open debate in this country or the effort that the Conservative Party must make to win it. Emerging generations would not take only historical experience as in itself sufficient *argument for* the defence policies of the world. Like every generation, they believed they saw something new. They saw the most expensive arms race in history, £1 in every £20 of the *world's output was spent on* armaments.

To these people the rhetoric of defence was not enough. They had to be satisfied that governments were as concerned to reduce the scale *of armaments as they were to* explain the need for adequate defences in the first place.

For lasting peace there had to be an understanding with the Russians. "We do not expect the Soviets to abandon their proper defences, to act naively, or surrender their interest, but we do ask them simply to recognise that with patience a new confidence between us could grow if the desire on their part is the equal of ours."

'Youth training is about work, not political education'

Mr Peter Morrison, **Minister of State for Employment, told the conference that the pace of change in the 1980s and for the foreseeable future would be so rapid that, failing a flexible approach and the treatment of money spent on up-dating skills as a capital not a current expense, Britain would not win back markets lost to its competitors.**

He said that he wished sometimes that the words "education" and "training" could be merged. Until *recently, training had not* been high enough on their list of priorities. The Youth Training Scheme was not about political education but it was about work.

Miss Sally Marshall, ***chairman of* East Midlands Young Conservatives, said when opening the debate, on employment, that the Youth Training Scheme gave young people the *opportunity to escape from the vicious* circle of no job without training and no training without a job.**

On behalf of the East Midlands Area Council, she successfully moved *a motion welcoming* "the radical and much needed improvement" in the new provisions for youth training, and



Mr Morrison: "Flexible approach essential".

urging the Government to ensure that all *schemes were geared to* the changing and future technological needs of Britain.

The new scheme was better than the Youth Opportunities Programme and would *provide* 460,000 young people with pride and the training for a real job, she said.

Mr Arthur Newell, **Enfield and Southgate Conservative Trade Unionists, supporting the motion, said that he wholeheartedley welcomed the training scheme, although he would prefer real jobs.**

It offered the only training opportunity available to many young people, but, as a trade unionist, he would be failing in his duty if he did not try to improve the quality of the scheme by increasing the £25-a-week allowance, paying travelling expenses, and *providing luncheon vouchers. The* danger would come from the militant Marxists and Trotskyites in the unions who were hell-bent on seeing it fail.

Mrs Marjory Morris, **Wantage, opposing the motion, said the implication was that the scheme would make up for the inadequacies of the education system.**

Were they not being asked to pay a second time for services they had already paid for handsomely through education? In the present economic climate, subjects such as drama, music, peace *studies, and sociology* should be relegated to their proper place as leisure and fringe activities while money and effort was concentrated on the more mundane but essential subjects to produce more employable youngsters.

Mr **Tim Bates, Gower, said the scheme was needed but they sould beware of believing that by itself it could solve all the problems. There was a skills *gap between the present* school-leavers and the new recruits needed to work with the new technologies; the scheme could help to solve that problem, but it was no good *investing in training for the new* technologies if the Government was not prepared to invest in the development of those technologies themselves.**

Mr Morrison, **replying to the debate, said that, provided the training was of the right quality, Britain had for the first time the foundations on which could be built not only a better trained workforce but also one that could take on and beat any international competitor.**

It was the Government's job to convince those who were setting out on *their careers that not only was it in* their own interests to provide a good service but also that by doing so they would have a far more rewarding life. Today there was a much better understanding of the need for those old-fashioned words "*discipline*", "pride", and "hard work" when it came to doing a job properly, and that is what the Youth Training Scheme was all about.

***The younger generation did not like* being patronized. The vast majority of them were not drop-out punk rockers.**

That was why about 200,000 16 and 17-year-olds had already, of their own accord, decided to take advantage of an offer of a year's training which had not been available to their elder brothers and sisters.

For those who left school aged 16 with few qualifications the prospects must appear at first glance gloomy, but he could say to them and their parents: "For the first time ever you have got the chance to bridge that gap between school and work. If you take it and work at it then you stand to benefit every bit as much as those who were better at their books." The Youth Training Scheme provided a sense of hope

The motion was carried overwhelmingly.

Four-year sentence for Japan's ex-Premier

Tanaka determined to stay in politics

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister who bulldozed his way to the pinnacle of power in post-war Japan, was found guilty yesterday by Tokyo district court for his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal. He was sentenced to four years in prison and ordered to pay 500 million yen (over £1.4m), an amount equal to the alleged bribe he received.

Mr Tanaka, who is 65, immediately appealed, declaring that he will fight to prove his innocence before the High Court, a process that could take several years.

Mr Tanaka indicated in a statement, after his release on 300 million yen bail, that he will refuse to quit politics and remain in the Diet (parliament) as long as he has the "understanding and support" of the people. That decision could create political turmoil.

Though widely anticipated, the verdict and harsh sentence stunned politicians. Never before has a former Japanese Prime Minister been convicted by a Japanese court for crimes committed while serving in the nation's highest office.

Reactions included relief, though perhaps prematurely so. Many would like to relegate Lockheed to the history books after dominating the political scene for nearly seven years.

It is highly doubtful, however, that either Lockheed or Mr Tanaka will fade from view.

The question now is whether Mr Tanaka, who leads the most powerful faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, will be forced to resign his seat in the Lower House of the Diet, which he has held as an independent since the Lockheed charges were first brought against him in July 1976.

If Mr Tanaka continues in parliament – which he seems determined to do – he faces the prospect of a bitter parliamentary fight led by opposition parties to force his resignation. Since the LDP commands a majority, the chances of passing such a resolution would appear slim.



Guilty but defiant: Mr Tanaka waves to the press after being released on bail by the Tokyo District court. Behind him is his secretary.

The fracas could seriously disrupt the current Diet session, and undermine the position of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, who came to power 11 months ago with Mr Tanaka's strong support. The worst scenario would be a deep split within the LDP, with one or more disgruntled party faction leaders breaking ranks.

Mr Nakasone's position is supported by a fragile coalition led by Mr Tanaka's group. There is no shortage of would-be prime ministers lurking in rival factions.

Mr Nakasone called for prudence in dealing with the issue of resignation.

Most Japanese believe Mr Tanaka should resign. He remains, however, a charismatic figure in the mostly bland world of Japanese politics. His faction accounts for about a quarter of the ruling party members of Diet.

Throughout the marathon trial, which began nearly seven years ago in January 1977, Mr Tanaka stubbornly declared his innocence.

He and four other defendants were found guilty as charged of bribery and violations of the foreign exchange laws for accepting 500 million yen from the Lockheed Corporation to influence the sale of Tristar jets in Japan in the early 1970s.

Mr Tanaka's personal secretary was given a one-year jail sentence, suspended for three years. Three former executives of the Marubeni Corporation, the trading company which served as Lockheed's agent, received penalties ranging from a two-year suspended sentence to two and a half years in jail.

The charges stem from events starting in August 1972, when Mr Tanaka was Prime Minister, and so, the prosecution charged, in a position to influence a decision on purchasing aircraft by a domestic airline. Over the following two years, some 500 million yen changed hands form Lockheed via Marubeni and into Mr Tanaka's coffers, the prosecution alleged. Defence attempts to prove alibis for the defendants involved failed.

Mr Tanaka resigned as Prime Minister in 1974 over a separate controversy involving shady land deals, for which he was never brought to trial.

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Kissinger meets Nicaragua rebel chief

From Martha Honey
San José, Costa Rica

In an apparent shift of position, Dr Henry Kissinger's special commission on Central America has held closed talks with Señor Alfonso Robelo, the political leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), the anti-Sandinista rebel group based in Costa Rica.

Earlier, Dr Kissinger had said that his commission, which is on a fact-finding tour of six Central American countries, would not meet either right-wing Nicaraguan or left-wing Salvadorean dissidents.

But on his departure for El Salvador yesterday, he said that he had met Señor Robelo solely in his capacity as "the political leader of some Nicaraguan exiles".

He added: "The only discussion with Mr Robelo was about the political situation and the possibilities as he saw them of elections and democratic evolution in the area. There was no discussion whatsoever of guerrilla activities."

He ruled out the possibility of meeting any more Nicaraguan or Salvadorean political exiles, but offered no explanation why the commission will not be meeting political leaders of the CIA-financed Nicaraguan rebels based in Nicaragua, or of the apparent imbalance of not meeting Salvadorean opposition leaders.

His 40-member delegation, which includes Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the United Nations, and 10 commission members, spent all day on Tuesday at a local country club in a meeting with about 40 Costa Rican experts selected by the Government to discuss domestic and foreign policy issues.

Dr Kissinger's Bipartisan Commission on Central America was set up in July by President Reagan to report by January on medium and long term US policy objectives for this troubled region. The present week-long tour is its first local assessment of Central American problems.

One of the most outspoken commission witnesses was Costa Rica's former president and elder statesman, Señor Jose "Pepe" Figueres, who led the 1948 revolution which permanently abolished Costa Rica's army. He said that if the US wanted to topple the Nicaraguan Government it should do so with its own troops and not "hire" Anti-Sandinista dissidents whom he called mercenaries.

Many of those who gave evidence are part of Costa Rica's counterpart commission appointed by President Alberto Monge to work with the Kissinger Commission.

Geneva arms talks go ahead with break-off warning

Geneva (Reuter) – US and Soviet delegates held three hours of negotiations on limiting European-based medium-range missiles yesterday and the Americans said the talks would continue, despite reports that the Soviet Union wants to break them off.

Moscow's chief delegation at the 22-month-old talks, Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, was asked when he arrived for yesterday's meeting whether the Soviet Union was asking for a recess. "We are continuing," he said. When he emerged, however, he declined to answer questions on how long Moscow wants the talks to go on.

A US spokesman said afterwards that another session in the current round, which began on September 6, would be held at the Soviet mission here on Tuesday.

In West Germany, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a close adviser of Mr Andropov, said Moscow would break off the talks if Nato went ahead with its planned deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe from December.

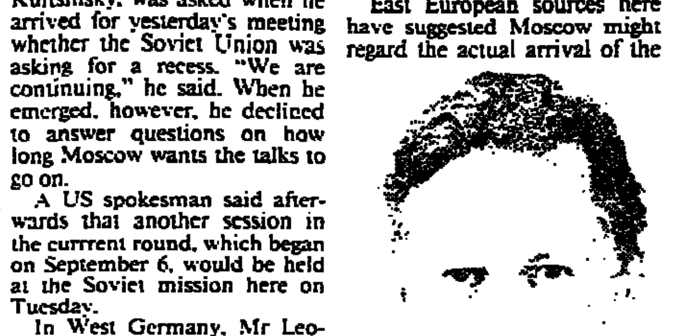
Western diplomatic sources said it was the first clear Soviet statement to this effect by a senior official.

Mr Zamyatin said in Hamburg: "We do not want to take part in negotiations leading to a situation in which powerful new missiles and warheads will be stationed in Europe." Asked if this meant an end to the talks if the new US missiles were deployed, he replied: "You have understood me correctly."

US officials said in Washington yesterday that the Soviet Union might disclose at Geneva how long it would be willing to continue negotiating, but the American spokesman here declined to reveal whether this had occurred. Washington has said Moscow has made several threats to break off the talks if Nato deploys the missiles.

The White House has urged Moscow to continue both the talks on medium-range missiles and parallel secret US-Soviet negotiations on strategic weapons, but insists it will begin deploying the Pershings and cruise if no agreement is reached.

East European sources here have suggested Moscow might regard the actual arrival of the



Mr Zamyatin: 'You have understood correctly'

first of the new rockets, expected next month, as the cut-off date.

Nato sources said Washington has proposed that the current round continue until December 15, a month later that originally planned. So far each round has lasted two months, followed by a two-month recess if this pattern is followed the present session should last until November 6.

In Moscow yesterday, a West German disarmament expert Herr Egon Bahr, said the Geneva negotiations would almost certainly be shelved, but not definitively abandoned, if the Nato deployment went ahead.

Soviet top brass invade Warsaw

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Their chests heavy with medals, their heads apparently filled with thoughts of counter-revolution, the top brass of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies invaded the centre of the Polish capital yesterday, causing Gordian traffic jams and the usual flurry of jokes in taxis and cafés.

The occasion was the fortieth anniversary of the Polish People's Army, set up in the Soviet Union to fight Nazi Germany. Most of the official talk, however, has been about the contemporary significance of the Army in defending socialism.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, made it clear that the Polish Army still had a political role to play. He said that the forces of internal counter-revolution and international reaction have not abandoned their intention to destroy the foundations of socialism in Poland and snatch the country from the socialist community ... high revolutionary vigilance is still needed."

A similar point is made in the latest issue of the Soviet journal, *New Times* which says that "anti-socialist forces in Poland are dressing themselves up as Marxists and are advocating, dangerously, a brand of liberal pluralism."

Soviet warnings to Poland not to dilute socialism and relax its guard have been coming thick and fast.

The keynote speech of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, on the anniversary concentrated more on international developments and the Army's courage during martial law, than on counter-revolutionary challenges.

The anniversary is seen as vitally important to the Polish leadership because of the public blessing from the Soviet Army for the introduction and then the lifting of martial law and because Warsaw is determined to show that it belongs firmly in the camp of the Warsaw Pact.

Soviet war veterans have been touring Poland, endearing themselves by speaking Russian to all and sundry. A fence surrounding Victory Square has been smothered with military camouflage, military police are back on the streets, if only for the day. Diplomats say that they have seen Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet marshal in charge of defending Russia from Korean airliners, in the foyer of an hotel but his name has not so far appeared in the press.

Sudanese flee from fighting

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Widespread unrest in Southern Sudan has resulted in the flight of thousands of refugees into neighbouring areas of Ethiopia and a government campaign to counter a new guerrilla movement calling itself Anyanya 2. It is named after the Anyanya Movement, which led Southern Sudanese demands for secession between 1955 and 1972.

There is widespread resentment in the south against the recent decision of President Gaafar Nimeiry to divide the area into three separate regions. This is seen as a move designed to reduce the political weight of Southern Sudan, although the President claims it is necessary to aviod a domination of southern affairs by the Dinka tribe.

Other factors contributing to the unrest are suspicions that the movement of some Southern troops to the north is intended to divide the Southerners.

And the recent introduction of a strict Islamic legal system and a ban on alcohol throughout the Sudan has generated dismay in the largely Christian south.

Reports from Juba, the Southern regional capital, say guerrillas attacked Aweil, in Bahr El Ghazal provinces at the end of September, killing at least 18 civilians. Some of the Southern soldiers there fled and are reported to have joined the guerrillas.

As a result of the attack – the third in four months – European expatriate workers in a rice project sponsored by the EEC have been withdrawn from the area.

Another clash recently took place at Boma, close to the Ethiopian border, where 150 government troops mounted an attack on a guerrilla group, but suffered heavy losses, according to reports from Juba.

Ethiopian officials say 25,000 refugees have crossed into Ethiopia near the border town of Gambela. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been asked to help in caring for them, and reception camps have been set up in this area.

One group of refugees claimed they had been strafed by the Sudanese Air Force while heading for the Ethiopian border. It took them 24 days to walk to safety, hiding during the day and moving by night.

Ten shot at end of Chilean rally

Santiago, (AFP, AP) – Ten people were wounded by bullets early yesterday when violence erupted at the end of demonstration by a crowd of 50,000, on the first day of a three-day protest against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

A 23-year-old woman who was shot in the head was on the critical list, doctors said. She was wounded in a clash between four men in a car and a group of demonstrators. Some people were hurt by rubber bullets and tear gas canisters fired by police to disperse demonstrators.

The rally was organized by the People's Democratic Movement (MDP), consisting of the Communist Party, a branch of the Socialist Party and other left-wing groups, and the National Development Project (Proden), an opposition grouping of the centre and liveral right.

The rally was the largest anti-government demonstration in 10 years of military rule. Police permitted the event but used tear gas, clubs and water cannon to disperse demonstrators marching away from it.

Permission was given with only a day's advance notice and little newspaper publicity.

The rally took place beside an amusement park just off Santiago's main boulevard, two miles west of the city centre.

Scores of banners flying above the crowd as it heard speeches and folk music bore the initials of the Christian Democrats, Communists, various factions of the Socialist Party and the movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

There were also huge likenesses of President Salvador Allende, who was killed in the coup tha brought General Pinochet to power.

The five-party Democratic Alliance, the main non-marxist opposition front, did not support the rally. Some of its leaders said privately that they wanted to distance themselves from protests led by the Communist Party, which has been excluded from the alliance for advocating violence.

Señor Lavandero, a former Christian Democratic senator and organizer of the rally, said that "no political differences should separate us in the task of ending the tyranny".



High-level diplomacy

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is 6ft 8in tall, towering over Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who is 11 inches shorter, before the two sat down to a working lunch in Ottawa.

Burma will avenge bomb deaths

Seoul (Reuter) – Burma has promised South Korea that it will take strong measures against any country found to be implicated in Sunday's bomb explosion in Rangoon, officials said here yesterday. They added that the measures could involve severing diplomatic relations.

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea has said that the bombing was an assassination attempt against him and blamed North Korea for the explosion which killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers and 16 other people.

North Korea yesterday rejected the accusation as "preposterous and ridiculous".

Seoul has asked Burma if it can interview a Korean captured in Rangoon on Tuesday during a chase in which three Burmese police were killed by a hand grenade.

● RANGOON: Unofficial sources in Rangoon said that all three suspects were North Koreans, and speculated that they were involved in the bombing (AP reports).

● NEW YORK: American Intelligence officials believe that North Korean agents were behind the bombing, probably with the help from Burmese insurgents, a Defence Intelligence Agency source said (Reuter reports).

Jewish dissident goes on trial for third time

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The trial of one of the Soviet Union's leading Jewish dissidents opened in Vladimir yesterday with the defendant, Mr Iosif Begun, facing an almost certain sentence of seven years in prison.

Mr Begun, who is 51, has been seeking permission to emigrate since 1970. A resourceful and able former electronics engineer, he is regarded by the authorities as a formidable opponent.

He has already served two terms in Siberia for his activities in the Jewish movement. He was arrested nearly a year ago in Leningrad, and now faces a charge of "systematically producing and disseminating deliberately slanderous information about life in the Soviet Union on instructions from foreign subversive anti-communist centres".

Mr Begun's wife and son are being called as witnesses, which prevents them from attending the court sessions as close relatives.

Tass said that Mr Begun had been twice sentenced in the past and had not done "socially useful work" for many years. He has been barred both from emigration and employment on the ground that he once had access to state secrets but had nonetheless applied for an exit visa to Israel. He has lived on the proceeds of private Hebrew lessons.

Help for quake victims

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Government has decided to finance an urgent building programme to supply 5,000 new homes within a year for inhabitants of Pozzuoli, a small port near Naples, who have fled because of earth tremors.

Since October 3, the tremors have been frequent and have been responsible for an exodus of about 30,000 people.

The old centre of the town is also the centre of the tremors and buildings have been damaged. The Government has sent 1,500 caravans and 1,200 tents to accommodate those who fear to return to their homes.

It is also offering a monthly subsidy to families able to find alternative accommodation on their own, as well as payments of an indemnity or rents to people with villas on the coast if they place them at the disposal of the victims. Opposition to requisition is strong among house-owners and many families who would now be living in the cities have returned to their seaside houses in an effort to prevent their use by refugees.

Primates pledge church care for refugees

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi

Primates of the Anglican communion, led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, ended three days of consultations here yesterday on subjects ranging from the place and function of the *Book of Common Prayer* to plans for the next Lambeth conference in 1988.

They expressed concern over the increasingly difficult situation – sometimes amounting to persecution – of Christians in some Muslim countries, and emphasized that the Church has a special responsibility to care for the flood of refugees throughout the world.

Twenty-four of the twenty-seven self-governing churches of the Anglican communion were represented. Archbishop Timothy Olufosoye of Nigeria, the senior African primate present, joined Dr Runcie in presiding over the discussions.

Archbishop Olufosoye said: "We in Africa are interested in the resurgence of Islam, now being supported with funds from Arab countries. This affects Christians adversely." He expressed the fear that Christianity was being "squeezed out" in countries like Sudan and Iran.

On refugees, the primates said that the Church had a special responsibility to provide that pastoral care which sought to create and maintain human dignity.

They issued a renewed call to Anglicans to intensify their prayers for world justice and peace and said: "Every act of reconciliation, whether great or small, counts in the gradual building of peace."

Millions face dismissal from party

China launches biggest purge since Cultural Revolution

From David Bonavia, Peking

China's Communist Party yesterday launched a purge to rid party ranks of radical leftists, petty dictators, privilege-seekers and idle, irresponsible and corrupt officials who have damaged the party's image and China's confidence in Socialism.

The purge, which is being referred to euphemistically as a "consolidation" of the party's ranks, has been made necessary by the refusal of a considerable proportion of party members to drop leftist attitudes which they adopted during the lifetime of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The chief targets will therefore be those who rose to power under the Cultural Revolution master-minded by Mao between 1966 and 1976, people who continue to practise factionalism, and party members who engage in acts of violence against others.

It is thought likely that several million members of the party, which at present has 40 million on its roll, will be dismissed, and the opportunity may be taken to reduce it to more manageable size.

Other likely targets are those that "ask the party for higher positions and better treatment. They openly violate financial regulations and discipline, sabotage state plans, violate state economic policies and illegally retain taxes and profits", the Central Committee said. "They invent all sorts of pretexts to squander, waste and occupy state and collective funds and property.

"With regard to the distribution of housing, wage increases and many other matters – such as employment, education, promotion, job assignments and changing from rural residence to urban for their children, relatives and friends, as well as foreign affairs work – they take advantage of their power and position, conveniences provided by their work and personal relations to seek special privileges, violate the law and discipline, and encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses.

"They ignore the law, protect and shield criminals and even take a direct part in unlawful activities such as smuggling, selling suggled goods, corruption, accepting bribes and profiteering."

Bureaucrats were attacked for serious neglect of duty which had caused "horrifying waste in the country's production and construction, serious errors in state administration and huge economic and political losses for the party and government."

Others were accused of factionalism. "Some of them have turned the units under their charge into territories where their will holds sway and where they rule as overlords."

The "consolidation" campaign is to be carried out from the top downwards,

The strong language of the Central Committee indicates that this will be the most severe move to eradicate undesirable tendencies in party life since the Cultural Revolution itself.

The campaign was decided at the second plenary session of the party's twelfth Central Committee, which has been meeting unannounced here. Mr Hu Yaobang, the Secretary-General of the party will act as chairman of a new central commission to guide the campaign.

The vice-chairmen are Mr Wan Li, Mr Yu Qiuli, Mr Bo Yibo, who is the permanent vice-chairman or organizational head of the commission, Mr Hu Qili, and Mr Wang Heshou.

Mr Wan, Mr Yu, and Mr Bo are senior members of the party Politburo favourable to the political line of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman and *Eminence grise* behind Mr Hu Yaobang.

Running dogs banned

Peking (Reuter) – From the end of this month, all dogs will be banned in Peking. Owners have been ordered to have their pets destroyed. If not, official dog catchers will patrol the streets and kill any dogs that they find.

The *Peking Daily* newspaper announced: "In recent years more and more people have been raising dogs in the city, harming environmental sanitation and having an adverse effect on social order."

The city government had therefore ordered local officials to wage a propaganda campaign on "the harmfulness of raising dogs", emphasizing the need to keep the city clean.

There are few dogs in Peking largely because pet-keeping was attacked as bourgeois during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Souvenir of Paris: A workman dismantling a spiral staircase from the Eiffel Tower yesterday. Sections of the staircase will be auctioned on December 1. Three have already been allocated to museums. The tower has just reopened after 18 months of renovation and recently celebrated its hundred millionth visitor.

EEC's cash crisis

December deadline for reform

From Ian Murray, Athens

Thirty of the most influential ministers in the EEC left Athens yesterday facing an uncompromising dilemma: either give in to British demands or let the EEC run out of money.

The work of trying to measure the scale of the British problem has been farmed out to specialist groups, but it is now clear that the essential political decision to agree urgent radical reforms to save the Community from stagnation will have to be taken by the European summit in Athens in early December.

The three-day meeting of foreign, farm and finance minister was overshadowed by the news that the Commission was having to suspend payments of some premiums and export refunds in order to make sure that there was enough money for the Community to meet its obligations.

Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, said in Athens that the Commission has been forced to "close the till" for the next 10 days so that the Commission could work out procedures which would prevent the Community "almost certainly running out of money" by the end of the year.

He made no attempt to hide his irritation with Poul Dalsager, the Agricultural Commissioner, who on Monday issued orders to freeze payment of £240m until until next year to overcome the cashflow problem.

"I regret that some hasty announcements and comments were made", he said. "The Commissioner for Agriculture was asked to make proposals he thought it was in his competence to enact."

The leaking of the news about the freeze on Community money undoubtedly cost this year's EEC budget a great deal. Because traders were able to make claims before the formal freeze was legally imposed there was a rush on the bank, estimated unofficially at around £30m during Tuesday.

The Commission will meet in Brussels tomorrow to review the situation and decide what measures will have to be adopted to juggle the Community books.

Because the European Parliament will not vote to release and urgently-needed supplementary budget until later this month, the Commission has already been obliged to take the unprecedented step of paying only half of the £750m in advances for agriculture required this month.

It hopes that Parliament will have voted the extra money through by the time that payment runs out. But next week, when agriculture ministers meet in Luxembourg, they could be asking the Commssion for advances for the end of the year in excess of the £240m that Mr Dalsager has been trying to put aside.

This means that the Commission tomorrow may have to devise even more draconian measures. The shortfall may be as high as £360m.

The 10-day freeze on payments will essentially hit traders who are normally advanced 80 per cent of their export refunds. If the Commission does not extend the freeze until the end of the year the payments would go through anyway and the entire exercise would have been pointless.

Mr Thorn regretted what he called "the coincidence which disturbs me greatly" whereby the cashflow problem had come to light during the special council meeting. It did, nevertheless, serve the useful purpose of concentrating ministers' minds on the problem in a way which has not been obvious so far.

A British spokesman told journalists they had been "too bullish" in writing that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, had said that the talks were progressing.

Sir Geoffrey's final contribution to the conference was a complaint that progress had been "disappointing" on the dossier covering ways of improving funds, like the regional one, from which Britain could expect to be a main beneficiary.



Thorn of a dilemma: Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC Commission, in Athens yesterday.

Libya lets stranded French go

From Diana Geddes Paris

The first of the 37 French citizens stranded in Tripoli since Sunday left the Libyan capital on an Alitalia flight for Rome yesterday after Libya had agreed to lift the ban on their departure. Most of the remainder are expected to return to France today on a direct flight to Paris, the first since Sunday.

The Libyan Embassy in Paris said that the "slight delay" in their departure was due to the need for "a better verification of identity papers". Such a procedure was completely normal, the Embassy insisted.

It denounced "the campaign of denigration against Libya conducted by the press and insidiously orchestrated by certain French secret services", adding that "contrary to the malicious rumours being spread the Libyan authorities at no point decided to hold the French citizens as hostages, and even less to resort to any kind of blackmail".

It has been suggested that the Libyan action was connected with the arrest in Paris on Friday of Mr Rachid Said Mohamed Abdallah, a member of the Libyan revolutionary committees.

He is accused by the Italian authorities of the murder of an opponent of Colonel Gaddafi, and is suspected of having been involved in the elimination of several other of the Libyan leader's political enemies. There has been an international warrant for Mr Said's arrest since August last year.

Libya is said to have asked Greece, which played a leading role in securing permission for the French citizens to leave, to do everything possible to get France to agree to the release of Mr Said.

However, the High Court in Paris decided yesterday to postpone the hearing of Mr Said's case until October 26, and ruled that he should be held in prison until then.

Grip tightens on southern Lebanon

Israelis set up new militias

From Robert Fisk, Jouaya, southern Lebanon

Newly installed behind its withdrawal lines south and east of the Awali River, the Israeli Army has embarked on an ambitious project to create up to a dozen new local militias around southern Lebanon, in many cases using gunmen who fought alongside Palestinian guerrillas before last year's Israeli invasion.

Senior agents in Shin Beth, the Israeli security service, have been training former Shia Muslim militiamen, permitting them to carry the Soviet-made assault rifles that they were originally given by the PLO and issuing them with Israeli Army uniforms and trucks.

The Israelis have set up one of their new militias – calling itself "The Forces of Kerbala" – at the village of Jouaya, inside the area which is supposed to be controlled by French troops of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon. A similar militia unit – referring to itself as "Partisans of the Army" – has based itself on the main coastal highway south of Tyre and is extorting money from drivers of lorries bringing food and supplies from the Israeli frontier: *The Times* has acquired a complete list of the illegal "taxes" charged by the gunmen who are demanding up to £90 from the owners of some vehicles.

The raising of the new militias also appears to mark the end of Major Saad Haddad's dominance in southern Lebanon. The major, a cashiered Lebanese Army officer whose own militia was armed and supplied by Israel in 1978 to control the countryside north of the Israeli frontier, is now recovering from "exhaustion" after treatment at an Israeli hospital and his men have already been ordered by the Israelis to leave their stronghold in the town of Bint Jbail: today, they control only the south-eastern town of Marjeyoun.

In Jouaya, the new militia is commanded by Mr Haidar Dayekh, a local petrol station proprietor with a large, unkempt beard, who met me at his headquarters in a dark green fatigue uniform which he said once belonged to a PLO guerrilla. In the shade of a cluster of trees, Mr Dayekh – with a pistol at his hip, wearing sunglasses and holding a golfing cap – talked of his loyalty to Lebanon and his independence from Israeli control, a conversation that suddenly changed in emphasis when a tall stranger sat down silently beside him.

The newcomer, a slightly plump but distinguished-looking man with thick grey hair and a T-shirt with a Hebrew inscription, constantly interrupted Mr Dayekh and suggested replies that he should give to my questions. When I recognized the man as Mr Abu Noohr, the code-name of one of the most senior Shin Beth operatives in southern Lebanon, he looked up and demanded sharply: "How did you know my name?"

Mr Dayekh's story had been an interesting one. "When the Palestinians first came here," he said, "We gave them money and clothes. But when they treated us badly, when we saw that the Palestinian terrorists forgot about Palestine, we turned our weapons against them".

Mr Dayekh rolled up both sleeves of his uniform to show scars and then revealed the marks of another wound on his forehead. "They shot me four times. I was taken to Major Haddad's area and then to hospital in Israel. Israel helped us in the war".

A number of Mr Dayekh's teenage gunmen, dressed in olive-green Israeli uniforms – the Hebrew inscriptions only partially erased from their battledress – stood around listening. "My grandmother was a Christian but it was the Palestinians and Syrians who made the difference between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon. We believe only in the flag of Lebanon. We believe in President Amin Gemayel and in the unity of Lebanon. People should not take orders from the Phalange, which is what happens in Beirut".

This reference to the Phalange – Israel's former Christian allies in Lebanon – prompted an interruption from Mr. Abu Noohr, the Israeli agent. Mr Dayekh then began insisting that although all his men were Shia Muslims, there was no confessional basis to his militia and that Major Haddad was "a good man".

A spokesman at the Israeli liaison office in Beirut says that the militias in southern Lebanon are "home guard" units to "maintain law and order and to prevent terrorists re-infiltrating" and that the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement allows these armed groups to become part of a legal security force in Lebanon when Israel finally withdraws from the country.

Lebanese Government officials regard this as an extremely generous interpretation of the accord and are now privately voicing their suspicion that Israel intends to use the militias to maintain its hold over southern Lebanon.

Moi frees Odinga from house arrest

Nairobi – The former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr Oginga Odinga, under house arrest in Kisumu, western Kenya, since last year, was freed yesterday, the official Kenya News Agency reported (Charles Harrison writes).

At the swearing-in of Kenya's Parliament, President Moi said everyone enjoyed the right to democratic freedom but peace and order must be maintained. The cases of those detained were being regularly reviewed.

Several other people held under detention orders were also being freed it was widely rumoured.

Duke scare

Hongkong (Reuter) – An Andover turbo-prop of the royal flight carrying the Duke of Edinburgh to Bangkok had to return to Hongkong after it developed cabin pressure problems over the South China Sea; RAF mechanics had it in the air again within a few minutes.

Comet coming

Moscow (Reuter) – Soviet astronomers have spotted Halley's Comet as it approaches Earth on its 76-year elliptical orbital path. Using the world's largest mirror telescope at Zelenchuk Observatory in the Caucasus they picked it up at 870 million miles.

Wreck found

New York (Reuter) – Divers said they had found the wreck of the steamship Lexington, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway magnate, which burnt and sank in Long Island Sound in 1840 with the loss of 146 lives and a valuable cargo of silver coins.

Last word

Peking (AFP) – Wang Lian, who cut out his wife's tongue and then pleaded guilty to charges of "cruelly mistreating" her, was executed on Sunday in Liaoning province. His attitude to women was widespread, even among Communist Party cadres, the local paper commented.

Miners killed

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Three men, two black and one white, died and two were seriously injured in an accident, 6,300ft underground at a gold mine, west of Johannesburg. A conveyance they were working on dropped from its rigging.

Jet crashes

Pinckneyville, Illinois (AP) – An Air Illinois Hawker Siddeley 748, on a flight from Chicago, apparently suffering mechanical failure, tried to make a forced landing in a lightning storm but crashed into a pond, killing all 10 people on board.

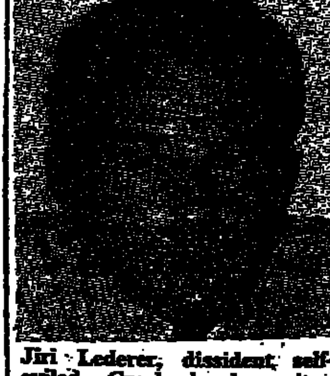
World run

Nagasaki (AFP) – Peter Parcell, aged 32, from Sydney, Australia, has begun the Japanese leg of his planned 26,750-mile three year run round the world. His wife and two daughters are accompanying him in a car.

Flood victims

Bangkok (AP) – Monsoon flooding in 22 of Thailand's 73 provinces has killed 11 people since August and left 800 families homeless. With roads destroyed, food and flat-bottom boats for transport have been sent to stricken areas.

Lederer dies



Jiri Lederer, dissident self-exiled Czechoslovak writer, who died in a sanatorium at the West German health spa of Bad Reichenau yesterday, according to Mr Ludek Pachman, the chess grandmaster. He was 59.

Farmers let off but doubts linger

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

After 48 hours of confusion and uncertainty, it appeared last night that farmers' incomes would for the present remain largely unaffected by the latest crisis over the EEC common agricultural policy.

There had been fears, based on earlier reports, that the so-called variable premiums paid to British sheep farmers would be suspended.

To keep consumer prices down and enable British products to compete with New Zealand imports, Britain obtained agreement from its EEC partners two years ago not to operate an intervention system for lamb. Instead, a variable premium or subsidy was paid on each animal sent to market, to compensate farmers for the difference between the British market price and the so-called reference price on the Continent, where lamb is much more expensive.

In recent months the subsidy has amounted to as much as farmers have received from the market and its suspension would have had a serious effect

However, there is still doubt over a further subsidy, the so-called ewe premium, which is a headage payment made twice a year on the number of breeding ewes in each flock. Last year it was £2.73 in England, Scotland and Wales, but *£9.58* in Northern Ireland where variable premiums do not apply.

The present 10-day suspension of export subsidies and of production and storage aids will affect mainly processors and manufacturers, and will have no immediate effect on farmers. But if it were to be extended to the end of the year, it could be a different picture, with a squeeze on margins and falling market prices.

British MEPs including Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group, yesterday expressed anger over the confusion and the worry it had caused to farmers.

Blacks sway vote in US mayoral elections

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mayoral elections in Boston, Massachusetts, and Birmingham, Alabama, have provided dramatic new evidence of the growing political muscle of blacks and other minorities in US cities.

In a mayoral preliminary contest in Boston, a city with a troubled history of race relations, Mr Melvin King, a black former state legislator, came first in an eight-man field. He won around 34 per cent of the vote against 25 per cent for his closest rival, Mr Raymond Flynn, a white city councillor.

As with other recent black political successes in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Mr King and *Mr Flynn* now face a run-off on November 15 to decidde which will succeed Mayor Kevin White, who is stepping down after 16 years in office.

In Birmingham, a city once scarred by racial violence and a segregated city hall, Mayor Richard Arrington, a black, was easily re-elected to a second four-year term by trouncing his white opponent, Mr John Katopobis. Race was not a big issue and Mr Arrington captured large numbers of white votes in addition to the solid support he enjoys with the city's black community.

Shamir faces clash with unions on cuts

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

As most basic commodities in Israel increased in price by 50 per cent yesterday there were indications of further harsh austerity measures to come from the new government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir and the threat of a clash between the Cabinet and the trade unions.

In a defiant television interview, Mr Yoram Aridor, the hard-pressed Finance Minister, declared his intention of pressing ahead with plans to cut the high amounts of compensation paid to all salaried workers to keep their pay in line with runaway inflation.

The Minister, who is facing calls *for his resignation* from both inside and outside the government, pledged to take action to cut the compensation irrespective of whether he managed to secure the cooperation of the Histadrut, Israel's equivalent of the Trades Union Congress.

For its part, the Histadrut has called a two-hour strike next Sunday in which hundreds of thousands of Israelis are expected to take part in protests against the tough new economic package.

Union leaders have flatly rejected the suggestion that the effects of the 23 per cent devaluation of the shekel and the 50 per cent cut in subsidies should not be compensated in their wage packets.

Israeli economists have argued repeatedly that government attempts to fight inflation stand no hope if workers refuse to cut their living standards

PLO men pledge allegiance to Arafat

From Our Own Correspondent Beirut

Palestinian guerrilla officers who have trained as pilots in Arab air forces but who are now based in Damascus have written to Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, to tell him that they are still faithful to his leadership, contradicting announcements from Syria that they have defected to the Palestinian mutineers.

If the PLO leader can take comfort from such an epistle, however, he can experience only further depression at the news from Damascus that two of his men there were killed and three others wounded

Iranian threat to cut West's oil lifeline

Washington dispatches emergency task force to Arabian Sea

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The dispatch of three American amphibious assault ships and a frigate from the eastern Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea highlights growing concern within the Reagan Administration that the possibility of renewed hostilites between Iran and Iraq could seriously disrupt the oil supplies to the West.

Although US officials have cautioned against reading too much into the force's presence near Iran, they privately concede that the ships have been sent as a "precautionary measure" after new threats by Iran to block the entrance to the Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran's latest warning that the West could face "a very cold winter" was made in response to France's decision to go ahead with the supply of five Super-Etendard jets to Iraq.

The aircraft can be equipped with Exocet air-to-surface missiles, similar to those used with devastating effect by Argentina against British ships during the Falklands war.

France has already supplied at least 35 such missiles to Iraq, and Iran is concerned that the Baghdad Government militarily and economically exhausted after three years of fighting, might be tempted to use them to attack supertankers at Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island.

The US has repeatedly made it clear that it will act independently or in conjunction with its main Western allies to preserve freedom of navigation through the 25-mile wide strait if Iran tries to close it. The US already has the aircraft-carrier Ranger and four other naval vessels deployed in the Gulf area and there are at least another 25 US naval vessels in the Indian Ocean.

The US had privately been trying to discourage the French from going ahead with the aircraft deal, arguing that this could provoke the notoriously volatile government of the Ayathollah Khomeini in Tehran into taking drastic measures which could lead to a superpower confrontation in the Gulf.

The French, who have taken pains to keep the supply of the aircraft as secret as possible, responded that their delivery was intended to help restore the military balance in the Gulf where Iraq is losing a war of attrition to the numerically larger forces of Iran.

France, which has huge economic commitments in Iraq (estimated at more than £3,000m), has calculated that if the jets are used as a bargaining chip by Iraq they could hasten the end of the war by proving to Iran that there is nothing to be gained

Such a view is not widely held in Washington although it is by no means dismissed.

According to reliable sources here, Iraq is considering construction of offshore docking facilities in the Gulf which, once connected with underwater pipelines, would enable Iraq to increase its oil exports from about 700,000 barrels a day at present to about 1.7 million.

The Super-Etendard aircraft would be seen as a warning that if Iran attempted to knock out these new facilities (as they destroyed Iraq's main oil export terminal early in the war) the Baghdad Government could effectively retaliate.

'Dangerous' American flights anger Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has denounced the United States for "callous disregard" of human life because United States aircraft taking part in Nato exercise "display determination" in the Aegean this week, had "repeatedly and deliberately" violated Greek air space, endangering the safety of civil aviation.

An American Embassy statement that United States aircraft never file advance flight plans when taking part in Nato exercises, was rejected.

An official spokesman pointed out that the British aircraft carrier *Hermes* was also taking part in the manoeuvres, but had liaised with the Greek authorities

Greece protested vigorously to the Unites States over 49 violations and infringements of air traffic rules by aircraft from the carrier *Eisenhower*, all within a few hour on Monday. On two occasions, it said, Greek radars had been jammed and Greek jet fighters had scrambled and identified the intruders.

Because of differences with Turkey, Greece pulled out of the exercise.

This latest problem in US-Greek relations coincided with a friendly visit to Piraeus this week by the flagship of the Soviet Black Sea fleet, the cruiser *Zhdanov* and a destroyer escort.

هكذا من الاهمال

THE ARTS

Television

Nonsense of values

And now, in Reilly – Ace of Spies (Thames), the setting is Petersburg in 1918; we know this because the characters keep on reminding each other of their precise location and period. History here seems to be the sole topic of conversation, and the protagonists adopt a distant expression when discussing important matters – "We are in the middle of a revolution" – as if already dreaming of their entries in the encyclopaedia. "How did Lenin act?" Reilly is asked. "Predictably." But that is unfair on Kenneth Cranham, who is simply the latest in a long line of television Lenins: it is hard to excel, in any case, when your head has been shaved.

Reilly himself is unique: no one has worn so much hair grease, not even in Russia. It glistens in the light, as if a calf's liver has been plastered on to his skull. Unlike his hair, however, Sam Neill has mastered the art of under-acting. When he talks his lips do not move, and his greatcoat is so heavy that he seems rooted to the spot. Only his eyes have a momentum of their own: they swivel back and forth like snooker balls hit by Mr Steve Davis.

This series has obviously cost a great deal of money to make but, as in *The Winds of War*, which it resembles in so many ways, there is nothing interesting enough remotely to justify the expense involved. Once again, "production values" have triumphed: in rooms as lavishly furnished as palaces, and in costumes no doubt accurate to the last detail, all those actors try desperately to breathe life into a plot which itself deserves to be in a museum.

In last night's episode, *Gambit*, Reilly attempts to subvert the Bolshevik government and become head of state – a preposterous scenario that was mercifully obscured by enough loose ends to stock a jumble sale. He would, in any case, have made a most unconvincing leader – "President Sidney Reilly" does not quite have the ring of authority. It seems a pity, however, that such a malevolent man should be turned into a hero: if the series were not inept, it might be distasteful.

Peter Ackroyd

● The eminent Russian film director Andrei Tarkovsky, who is in London to direct *Boris Godunov* at the Royal Opera House, is to lecture on his work at Riverside Studios on Saturday at 8pm.

Theatre in New York

In need of a dose of old-time medicine

Considering that the two liveliest events of early autumn were celebrations of things past, the 1983-84 New York theatre season looks barely ambulatory. On September 29 *A Chorus Line* became Broadway's longest-running show, with its 3,389th performance. Michael Bennett resplendently restaged the record-breaking event to include 332 performers who had been in one or more of the show's worldwide companies. Even the occasion's euphoria, however, reminded some observers that the innovations of the non-book *Chorus Line* have been stretched thin a decade later and that Broadway's newest sensation, *La Cage aux folles*, is a traditional story musical.

Incoming musicals offer no clues to trends. There are celebrity biographies: Anthony Newley's *Chaplin*, which has been in trouble since its Los Angeles opening and just acquired a new "consulting director", and *Marilyn: An American Fable*, which is not related to the London musical about Marilyn Monroe and has been blessed by the late star's estate. Peggy Lee has created and will star in her autobiography, *Peg*.

Musicals based on other material include versions of James Baldwin's 1965 play *The Amen Corner* and of Kaufman and Hart's Hollywood comedy *Once in a Lifetime*; an adaptation of Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* with book and lyrics by Josuha Logan; *The Tap Dance Kid*, a musicalized novel with score by the *Dreamgirls* composer Henry Kreiger; Gary Trudeau's book and lyrics based on his *Doonesbury* cartoons, with music by Elizabeth Swados; and *Annie, Part II*.

No one knows just how to categorize Peter Brook's *Carmen*, but its staging in the seemingly jinxed Vivian Beaumont Theater at Lincoln Center is bringing out the betting instincts in both camps of Beaumont haters and defenders. About the only completely original work to be offered upon the musical altar is *Baby*, a show about parenthood by the composing team of David Shire and Richard Maltby. The dreariness of even this partial list is capped by *Nora*, a continuation of *A Doll's House* which has Nora studying art in Paris and reconciling with Torvald, and which blithely ignores last season's disastrous effort of the same kind, *A Doll's Life*. Someone is probably waiting for next season to bring us *Ghosts go to Heaven*, with Mrs Alving at last finding self-fulfilment on the harp.

The word on straight plays is not too cheery, either. With *Noises Off*, *The Real Thing* and *Beethoven's Tenth* to come – the shortest list of British imports in many a year – the first show to cross the Atlantic has been Ben Kingsley's *Kean*. Even if the script helped instead of hindered him, the evening would still be an academic theatre history exercise. Fine character actor and compelling screen presence though he be, Mr Kingsley does not have star-power on stage and, without Kean's "mark of fire" upon his brow, no actor should assume his mantle.

Homegrown original plays have few Broadway berths. Television's Archie Bunker, Carroll O'Connor, will direct and star in *Brothers*, a drama with a union background. Budd Schulberg is writing *Waterfront*, based upon his union-milieu novel that generated the film *On the Waterfront*, and last season's off-Broadway success *Painting Churches* will give the playwright Tina Howe her first mainstream production. If more new dramas or comedies appear, they will probably be from our fringes or regions, where new works by Lanford Wilson, A. R. Gurney, Marsha Norman, Michael Christofer and David Henry Hwang are promised.

The winners will not come from off-Broadway's season openers.



Hired hands in the *Medicine Show*: Randy Lucas (left), "Snuffy" Jenkins, "Pappy" Sherrill, Harold Lucas

Though John B. Keane's *Big Maggie* (Douglas Fairbanks Theater) is touted as a long-running Dublin hit, one can only surmise that the Irish do not have television soap operas. If they did, *Big Maggie's* domestic squabbles, scandals and stereotyped characters would bore by comparison. Perhaps the play needs a spirited native cast to endear itself; here it receives a production which seldom even flickers.

There is some sparkle in *Friends* at the Billie Holliday Theatre, but the author, Samm-Art Williams, is unlikely to repeat the success of his 1980 Tony-nominee *Home* unless he decides whether he is writing domestic comedy or farce. The comedy, about a woman who is a giver and wants the people around her to even up the score a little, has promise but not focus. The farce, with the woman's blind husband and blind former lover living in her huge house but unaware of each other until Act II, when they miss and then succeed in meeting in hilarious slapstick encounters, also has merit but takes an interminable first act to set up.

The one tonic to arrive lately is *The Vi-Ton-Ka Medicine Show*, the very last of its kind to play Manhattan and scheduled only until next Sunday because most of its authentic performers are now too elderly for an open run. The show is in celebration of off-Broadway's American Place Theatre's twentieth anniversary. Because its mandate is producing American plays, the company decided to give a fond farewell to one of the country's three indigenous theatrical forms. Musical comedy survives, but minstrelsy is dead, and so, after this, is the genuine Medicine Show, a form which inspired vaudeville and spawned such performers as Houdini, Buster Keaton and Red Skelton.

As the MC/ventriloquist/cowboy singer/comic Colonel Buster Doss explains, the Medicine Show was the only entertainment rural America knew for over a century. Its roots show for worse in some painfully corny jokes, but mostly for better in jolly music ranging from Blue Grass and blues lustily sung by the 82-year-old Mary Smith McClain to a tune played on a flit gun and an anvil chorus duet of organ and bull-whip.

A great delight is Leroy Watts's Chair Dance, a soft-shoe routine performed sitting in order to lure customers down front for "Doc" Fred Bloodgood's tonic-selling spiel, delivered so smoothly one longs to be a sucker. The contrast between the "down-home" flavour of the Medicine Show and the sleek sophistication of *A Chorus Line* illustrates the rich variety in New York theatre. They were once novelties, and can give us hope each time the house lights dim this season that we may encounter their successors.

Holly Hill

Galleries

Annoying nanny

Taste

Boilerhouse

Do you remember those decidedly goody-goody books about how to recognize good design and cultivate good taste which came out before the war, and even up to Festival of Britain time? How you got good marks for admiring undecorated breakfast cups apparently made out of compacted oatmeal, and bad marks for coveting an elephant's-foot umbrella stand? Well, going round the show *Taste*, at the Boilerhouse in the Victoria and Albert Museum until November 24, is very much like leafing rapidly through such a publication. The confidence, as of a cultivated person handing on unarguable insights to the less fortunate, is just the same, and so is the told-to-kiddies tone. We had better go for the clean lines, the functional, the minimally decorated, or nanny will most definitely be cross.

Somehow it does not seem, any more, quite so easy as that. We do not have to swallow Robert Venturi's *Learning from Las Vegas* whole in order to have the feeling that function is an altogether wider concept than the first theorists of the modern movement allowed, and that many objects, from whole buildings down, serve their function very well, even if it is not a function that liberal humanists approve of. Concepts like "over-decoration" are easier to throw around than to define: who says how much is too much? The toaster with the puny decorative motifs on its outside toasts bread just as well as its twin painted matt black, so who are we to shake our heads that most people prefer the first? (Though it is a legitimate beef that those who would prefer the second are not allowed to, because it is presumed they do not exist.) It might be more productive to consider why such preferences exist, instead of taking refuge in generalizations about pandering to the lowest common denominator.

The interesting thing about the show is how completely at home apostles of good taste in the Thirties would feel in it. The same Victorian extravaganzas are condemned – the solitary piece of encrusted Belter furniture from America, the newspaper holders made out of embroidered elk hooves – not so much in conterblast to kitsch culture but in seeming unawareness that it exists. Of course, the organizers do know it exists: they have a little section near the end devoted to it – but they seem at a loss as to why it exists, what sensible reasons there might be for breaking up the hegemony of ghastly good taste by letting in a little anarchy, a little vulgarity, a little fantasy, a little life. Of course we all admire Mies van der Rohe. But why should we not also lust, just a little, after those elk-hoof newspaper holders?

John Russell Taylor

Theatre in London

Scream of feminist outrage

Masterpieces

Royal Court Upstairs

After seeing *Ripen Our Darkness* I bestowed some patronizingly masculine compliments on Sarah Daniels as a gifted feminist playwright with much to offer to the general public. But, after her return to Sloane Square last August with *The Devil's Gateway* and now this new piece, I think I got Miss Daniels wrong, as she seems less interested in writing good plays than in staging consciousness-raising seances.

Masterpieces is a scream of outrage against the pornography trade, seen as directly responsible for rape, sex murder and jokes aboout women. To put her case, Miss Daniels repeats the pattern of *The Devil's Gateway* and tells another story about a feminist innocent who gets an education in the ways of the world along with a few other lumbered women, who gradually comb the men out of their lives and celebrate their liberation with a picnic.

The heroine this time is Rowena, a social worker with a miserably married mother and a schoolteacher sister already an obsessivee porn abolitionist as a result of having confiscated so much of it. The opening family dinner party sets the tone. Coarse jokes pass between the menfolk, while Rowena sits politely beaming; when her mother attempts a joke, she is at once slapped down by her appalling husband.

The glowering sister, Yvonne, then adds to the merriment. How many men does it take to tile a bathroom? "Three, but you have to slice them thinly." Make the most of that; there are not many laughs to follow.

Hot on the porn trail, Rowena finally receives a full blast of the hard stuff from Yvonne's daily haul. Just how a social worker can have gone about her business in blithe ignorance of flagellation and masturbation appliances is a question Miss Daniels leaves unexamined. Suffice it to say that Rowena has a nasty shock; and Kathryn Pogson's open, trusting features harden into a grim, twitchy mask that persists for the rest of the production. All men are beasts. It avails her husband nothing to protest that it was he who first introduced her to *The Female Eunuch*: his passive compliance with the trade simply places him at one end of the spectrum of male guilt that leads to the director-killer of the "snuff" movie that finally prompts her to push a strange man, who dares to address her, under a passing train.

To her credit, Miss Daniels introduces a trial scene early on, giving you some preparation for this unlikely turn of events. But, with such an easy target as this, most of the evening is sabotaged with strident overkill. If Rowena's luckless client gets a job, she is bound to lose it through sexual harassment; if a boy commits rape, of course his bedroom is full of back-numbers.

The domestic rows, when Rowena comes into the open, substitute shrieking insult for argument. Patti Love, doubling as Yvonne and the working-class mother, contributes an oasis of humanity in Jules Wright's production; and the selfless William Hoyland offers a no less generous display of unspeakable male stereotypes.

My apologies to Susan Jameson, whose performance as Jo in the Hampstead première of *The Hard Shoulder* I wrongly attributed to Liza Goddard in my notice of the Aldwych version.

Irving Wardle



Kathryn Pogson: a grim, twitchy mask

Wombarang/Clients

Croydon Warehouse

Maureen O'Brien, playing the central character in Sue Townsend's double bill, is unrecognizable. I remember her mainly as Nina and Portia and a suspected Victorian poisoner from Balham. Here she bursts into Kate Burnett's clinic set as a rat's-taily blonde (dyed) in caked green eye-shadow, protuberant jersey and cheap fur coat, ringing a school handbell to summon attention and stubbing her cigarette in a plant pot.

Her name, necessarily, is Rita and, while the duty gynaecologist takes a boozy siesta, she sets the chairs in a cosy circle, passes round the gin, gets a pregnant girl carted upstairs just in time, attacks two Jehovah's Witnesses peacefully reading *The Watchtower*, reduces the staff to hysterics and encourages a terminally-cancerous granny to do a Spanish dance in her corset with castanet obbligato from her false teeth. All this would be funnier if it were more credible – browbeaten by Rita and discovering that the navel is not for sexual intercourse, the bickering pietists have a passionate session in a cubicle and come out mooningly romantic – and if Rita's putting of the world to rights were not done by conceitedly contemptuous bullying.

Just how lovable she is meant to be emerges in the second play, showing her at home with a social worker. He is having an affair with a policewoman (some authors never mock their characters by halves) but is so infatuated with Rita, who withers him on sight, that he offers his hourly fee to be comforted himself. One final twist is too good to reveal; otherwise, Rita's smug prickliness makes it increasingly hard to feel for her as sufferer from a broken marriage, nervous breakdown and loss of children into care, or to support her guerrilla warfare for the little man, or mostly woman, against faceless authority.

As well as Miss O'Brien, whose swaggering, lip-pursing and lecturing must be very tiring, Marcia Warren and Barbara Keogh do delightful studies in elderly uncomplaining, Tricia Kelly and Alan Barker contribute a brilliant treble each and Janet Kay is endearing as Rita's loyal black Girl Friday. Sue Pomeroy directs.

Anthony Masters

● The pianist Claudio Arrau has been awarded the 1983 music prize of the International Music Council of Unesco. Other winners this year include Herbert von Karajan and the Royal Swedish Academy of Music.

Concerts

Sinfonietta/Atherton

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Olivier Messiaen could hardly have hoped for a worthier tribute for his 75th birthday than the London Sinfonietta's masterly performance on Tuesday with David Atherton of his *From the Canyons to the Stars*, written for piano and orchestra between 1971 and 1974 following a trip to Utah.

It was a rich and complete experience, deepened no doubt for many young people in the audience by the orchestra's two preparatory educational projects, sharpened for the rest of us by George Benjamin's lucid and lively pre-concert talk.

The weight of Messiaen's three composing years and the performance's two hours were seldom apparent: in this, the second of two presentations in a year, textures were refined, voicing was purified, rhythms and resonances were super-precise. Compared with the composer's massive opera *Saint-François d'Assise*, planned for Paris this November, the forces are modest: the spectrum of bird-song, colour, earth, air and sea sounds is suspended in a rare, almost perfect equipoise between sound and silence, action and meditation.

The busy-ness, the dispersal of what Messiaen has called "the surfeit of energy" of "Cedar Breaks", for instance, is juxtaposed with the extraordinary horn solo of "Interstellar Call". Here, Phillip Eastop found, with Messiaen, the strange primitivism that comes from a fusion of imaginative imitation with a calling forth of the instrument's own "inscape".

With soloists like Paul Crossley (piano), James Holland (xylorimba) and David Johnson (glockenspiel), with the miracle of the earth-echoing geophone, and with a palette of percussive wind, whistling strings and liquid percussion, it is tempting to hear and write only of timbres.

But what quickens the work's spirit is its affirmation of rhythm, its joy, too, in melody; and above all the sense of the sanctity of sound's existence in time, epitomized in Messiaen's transmutation of the call of the wood thrush into a perfect aural embodiment of the concept of naming, and of the individuation of creation.

Hilary Finch

LPO/Conlon

Festival Hall

James Conlon is clearly taking a little time to get used to the London Philharmonic Orchestra. For the second of his three concerts with them in London he conducted two works from the standard repertory, but in neither could he command a really tight discipline from his players; nor did he convincingly stamp any personal view on the music.

In Brahms's Second Piano Concerto he allowed many phrases to remain unshaped. His awkward rhythms gave the Scherzo an uncomfortably lumpy feel, quelling its usual fearsome eruptions, and frequently the spectre of untidy ensemble made one suspect his ability to beat time with reliable clarity.

This despite an orchestra whose actual sounds – sweet, rich strings, ringing horns and carefully shaped oboe and cello solos – might have led us to expect rather more. In fact only in the finale, interpretatively the least demanding of the movements, did the performance really take wing.

No blame for this could be attached to the solost, Horacio Gutierrez, whose playing proved that you need to be sensitive as well as energetic to do this physically demanding work fullest justice. His sheer ability to play the right notes was astonishing, but more so was the subtlety of his touch.

Perhaps some weight was missing from the first movement; yet it had depth and tenacity enough. And, despite Mr Gutierrez's generally romantic approach, a certain detached quality helped to keep us mindful of the work's classical antecedents and of its legacy to younger German composers.

Mr Conlon's task should have been simpler in Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, with no soloist to attend to and a much less stormy emotional ride to negotiate. But his performance was only business-like, with no first movement expostion repeat and with speeds on the brisk side.

I wonder, too, whether he noticed the timpanist, Alan Cumberland, perpetrating a sadly fashionable heresy by decorating his part with portions lifted from the double basses.

Stephen Pettitt

SPECTRUM

The popular sound of intellect

The Times profile: Radio 3

At the height of the most exciting one-day cricket match between England and New Zealand last month, Radio 3, relaying the cricket as it does every year turned over as planned to a live broadcast of *Faust* from Covent Garden. Just before the switch at 7pm, Ian McIntyre, controller of Radio 3, was asked to hold the opera and let the cricket, now reaching a peak of tension, run on. He refused, feeling that the preferences of Radio 3's music listeners called for adherences to the schedules. Next morning, 300 abusive telephone calls and dozens of letters of complaint reached Broadcasting House.

All institutions as venerated as Radio 3 attract opprobium as intense as this in its hostility. For nearly 40 years, two generations of British listeners have developed a devoted allegiance to their unique cultural station, and when things seem out of place, an implacable fury. Ruffled feelings are commonplace.

Nevertheless the network today appears to be in a state of unusual embattlement, with producers fretting over censorship and control, contributors worrying about their future, and listeners complaining that Radio 3 is no longer, as it once was, meeting their particular tastes. For some it has become too prissy, a little conservative; for others, too avant garde; for others again, too chatty. Is it all the nature of the beast, or has Radio 3 fallen on fractious times?

Radio 3 – or the Third Programme as it began life – was the child of Sir William Haley, director general of the BBC immediately after the war. He dreamt of founding a network that would have no fixed time points, so that plays, operas and features could run their course regardless of Big Ben, and, more importantly, with no regard for popularity.

At the end of September 1946, the Third Programme came on the air. *The Times* welcomed its arrival as a "powerful newcomer among the agents of enlightened democracy". And for the most part the Third Programme did precisely what it had set out to do.

Those early years, in the minds and memories of a whole school of listeners, were charmed ones, and they lasted well into the 1960s. Philip French, a producer of talks and documentaries, recalls: "When I started everyone at a department meeting was a poet, a playwright, or a biographer. They wore three-piece suits and bowler hats. When someone was mentioned as a possible speaker, someone else would be bound to ask: 'But has he got a Third Programme *mind?*" In those days, no one worried about whether or not there was an audience: excellence was enough.

Still, the Third Programme had its critics, particularly among the "anti-highbrows", both inside Broadcasting House and out. There were complaints about the plummy accents of the presenters, with their ineffable superiority and their Latin and Greek tags, and about the unattractive élitism of putting on programmes no one could understand.

It was under P H Newby, a reserved and patient former talks producer (later winner of the first Booker Prize), that the question of change became more serious. In 1968 Gerry Mansell, a former controller of Radio 4 and the Music Programme, was seconded to redesign and restructure the entire volume of BBC's radio output, which was felt by the board to have fallen into a state of overlap and untidiness. *Broadcasting in the Seventies* called for a "realignment" of the network that had by now been renamed Radio 3 realigned with Radio 4, leaving 3 with about 100 hours of serious music each week but only eight of speech.

When plans for the new streamlined service were announced, one hundred and thirty four radio producers wrote to *The Times* protesting that the glory of the old network was finally gone and that the Philistines had triumphed.

Nonetheless, the changes went ahead. And when listeners and producers paused to consider they found that nothing fundamental had actually changed. A cultural ghetto had not in fact been created.

"The Third Programme is dead: long live the Third Programme" P. H. Newby exclaimed, before being succeeded as controller by Stephen Hearst, an exuberant and mercurial Viennese once described as a "benevolent earthquake", who came to Radio 3 from television and never quite managed to shake off the snobbish reproof all founding fathers of radio feel for television. "I was thought to be a barbarian", Hearst says.

He presided over a period of relative tranquillity, but agonized over the morality of making the poor (who listened to Radio 1 and 2) subsidize the arcane pleasures of the rich. He worried about the balance between music and talk and asked himself whether it was right to run a network that most of the British public could neither understand nor wanted to hear.

Radio 3, as inherited by its sixth controller, Ian McIntyre, in November 1978 was the same byzantine, introverted institution" – as one producer describes it – it has always been. McIntyre arrived at Radio 3 bloodied by an unhappy and controversial period as controller of Radio 4. He was a figure very unlike the restrained laisser faire personalities who had preceeded him. A former Conservative candidate with fluent French, Russian and Norwegian, (he is married to a Norwegian) he is described by colleagues as a formidable debater with nerves of steel, a man who is clear-headed and who has never been seen to lose his temper. "He's intellectually fearless", but he's also a bit of a prig when it comes to language", one of them says.

After 32 years in which producers had done pretty well what they wished to do, McIntyre intended to be involved. His regular and apparently tough fortnightly meetings with producers, editors and heads of departments, at which past programmes are analyzed and future ones minutely dissected, are not popular with everyone.

There was not very much to be done about music, the 5,000 hours a year of which is the backbone of the network. "Music is a great machine that trundles on". The trundling has been and continues for many listeners to be the glory and justification of the network, with its 120 or so operas a year, 30 of them live relays, its "Composer of the Week" and its orchestral symphonies, even though critics grumble that there is too much modern music in the early mornings and that increasingly no one can find the music he wants at the times he wants it.

But a war about words was on. Ian McIntyre, who had come from current affairs, cared more than his predecessors about words.

In some ways, he has done no more than push a little faster along the lines written by Newby and Hearst: he has given great emphasis both to the clarity of presentation of programmes and to the spoken material which has been creeping steadily back on to the network over the last ten years.

"There seemed to be a feeling once of anything goes on Radio 3," Ian McIntyre says "The network was regarded as a musical network, and speech as a highclass Polyfilla. The tone of voice is important. I had the impression the voice was not right: not that it was too formal, but a bit uninviting. It sounded as if we were offering a conducted tour of Harrods' furniture repository: a slight feeling that everything was covered in dust sheets. It is no use being brilliant and boring. What I call a bit *troisième*. In the old days, provided he was an expert it was fine to have a contributor with a cleft palate and no grasp of the English language. Cleft palates are out. So are thick Albanian accents."

This harder look at the spoken word has not always provoked dispute, particularly as it has been accompanied by a real desire by McIntyre's to promote attractive and informative documentaries. The small science team in particular appears to be going through a period of renaissance, with items sometimes well in advance of those that appear in comparative scientific magazines.

And it has not disturbed the presenters, the élite "disc jockeys" of Radio 3, whose fans are as addicted to their tongue-in-cheek idiosyncracies as are the devotees of those at the pop stations.

"It's far livelier; the stuffiness and stiffness has gone," says Tom Crowe, the presenter whose asides and absent-minded interjections (there was the day when he murmured "how repulsive", when reading a news story about a dead whale whose stomach had exploded, covering the beach in rotten blubber), have earned him a devoted following. "The voices themselves have changed: now you just have to sound educated."

But the department where Ian McIntyre's mood of accountability has encountered most opposition is that of drama. In its heyday in the 1950s and early 1960s, drama was considered one of the Third Programme's prize offerings. People like John Tydeman, a genial, bearded figure now deputy head of drama, were drawn to the BBC by the sheer range and quantity of what could be done in drama in the course of a year. "It was an amazing time," he says. "A wave of playwrights of Pinter's generation did their first work for Radio 3. There was then no National Theatre, no modern plays at the RSC, no television, and the Lord Chancellor exercised a solid censorship on the stage. Robert Boult, Peter Schaffer, John Mortimer all wrote for us. By the end of the 1960s all that had changed. The new playwrights went elsewhere. Only a few people of that early breed, like Tom Stoppard, still write for radio."

Other drama producers are less philosophical. "Things go in periods", said one. "There are moments of apparent freedom, then ones of withdrawal."

"It all used to be so exciting," one producer said mournfully. "Not just in drama, but everywhere. The spirit of adventure has died." He quoted as example the demise of *Sounds Interesting* the popular programme of twentieth-century music run by Derek Jewell for seven years. "There is now a fear of the uncontrollable", he added. "What the network suffers most from today is introversion, lack of proper outside criticism and too much internal interference. We are now getting only a shabby, genteel version of the splendour of the past."

Contributors complain that for the first time in their lives they are being castigated for not being "intellectual enough". "Every contributor is fearful of being critical", said one man who has written for Radio 3 for over 10 years. "Radio has a long and vengeful memory. It's extremely Russion in that way. It's all too easy to become a non-person."

The network itself is, however, healthy. While the other three BBC stations have lost listeners steadily over the last 15 years, Radio 3 thrives. True, figures for listeners are almost impossible to measure with any degree of accuracy, but those available suggest that about 600,000 people a day tune in to Radio 3.

And McIntyre's decision to give Radio 3's twice weekly plays a "proper, threatre-going" hour, rather than slotting them in at random after the end of a musical production has paid off handsomely; the number of his listeners has trebled.

Nevertheless, Radio 3 remains the envy of the world: broadcasters point out that nowwhere, not even on France Musique, is the same range and quality of service available. For all the carping that Radio 3 is a "governessy" service with pleasant music allowed only after a wholesome dose of education, spoken or played, there is something dogged, if rather smug, about the loyalty of the regular corps of listeners. The changes they call for are cosmetic, not radical – less avant garde music perhaps, more coherence in planning the music programmes.

The fact that Radio, for all its years of democratization, remains one of the most formal in the Western world is not disliked. If public service broadcasting is vulnerable, as it must be as in the days of cutbacks and cable then Radio 3 appears to be the least vulnerable network of all. "It would haved to be pretty funny government and a pretty funny board of governors" that ever dared to touch us," one member of the Radio 3 team declared.

Caroline Moorehead



The Radio 3 team: from left to right, Tom Crowe, Tony Scotland, Elaine Padmore, John Holmstrom, Cormac Rigby, Donald Macleod, Patricia Hughes, Peter Barker, Malcolm Ruthven, Donald Price and Ray Williamson.

Still holding its audience

The BBC's Third Programme came on the air at 6pm on September 29, 1946, with five to six hours a day at its disposal in which to lead the public into new, unexplored paths in music, speech and drama. In time, it absorbed the daytime music programme, a study session and sports, was rechristened Radio 3, and "realigned" with Radio 4, having been allocated 100 hours a week of serious music and only eight of speech.

Structurally, Radio 3 is a confusing, overlapping entity, with at its head a controller and underneath him one editor for Music and a presenters' Editor. There are 12 presenters. Radio 3 draws its programmes from some 100 producers belonging to four separate departments: Radio 3 Music; Drama; Talks and Documentaries; Outside Broadcasting and Sport.

In 1981/82 the BBC spent £132m on its radio networks, including local and regional radio, of which roughly half went on overheads and half on production costs. Of these, Radio 3 swallowed £22m (excluding the cost of transmitter and distribution), or 17 per cent, Radio 1 £12m (9 per cent), Radio 2 £25m (19 per cent) amd Radio 4 £29m (22 per cent).

During that period, Radio 3 put out 4,824 hours of music, 445 of current affairs, 206 of news, 141 of drama, 429 of sport and six of light entertainment.

Of BBC's four radio networks, Radio 3 is alone in not having lost substantial numbers of listeners in the last decade. Radio 1's share of the average audience of the United Kingdom population over the age of five dropped from 5 per cent in the first quarter of 1972 to 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1982, Radio 2 from 2.5 per cent to 1.3 per cent and Radio 4 from 1.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent, Radio 3 remained unchanged at 0.1 per cent.

moreover... Miles Kington

War games in no man's land

Mills and Bang – the imprint that appeals to men *and* women. Yes, our list of new novels which combine military daring and mad romance, battle orders and *billets-doux*, has proved a runaway success this summer. Here to greet autumn is another handful of unforgettable yarns that combine the daring of men with the love of women.

Passion on Parade by Samantha Browne

It was halfway through the Great War, and the General Staff were in a quandary. They feared the Germans a bit. They feared their French allies quite a lot. But above all they feared Captain Drusilla Salmon.

"No man's land?!" she had cried, when she first arrived. "No woman's land, more like! If a woman had been in charge of this place, it wouldn't be in this kind of a mess."

She had a point, the General Staff privately admitted. The area between the German and the British lines had not been well maintained and could do with a bit of a wash and a brush-up. But they weren't prepared for Captain Salmon to organize a series of squads to go out at night and completely reorganize no man's land. Craters were filled in, barbed wire cleared away, the whole area re-seeded, until it looked not unlike one of the better municipal parks in Cheltenham.

"Trouble is, we're meant to be fighting a war, not redecorating France," said the General Staff, and they sent their youngest member, Colonel Chambers, to talk to her. "My darling," said Colonel Chambers, for he already knew her better than the General Saff suspected, "we are very grateful for all your housework, as it were. But tomorrow night there is to be a general advance, so keep your squads well clear."

"There will be no advance over *my* no man's land!" thundered Drusilla. God, how well khaki suited her hair, thought Chambers. "Tomorrow night my men are putting out white benches and starting on a nine hole pitch 'n' putt course. That's final."

Will the British Army advance? Will Colonel Chambers win her over? Will Captain Salmon be tempted to tip off the Germans in order to prevent the advance? A nail-biting story

Beneath a Far Flag by Rusta Lahbi

When Knut, a corporal in the Danish Army, is sent out to the Middle East as part of a UN peace-keeping contingent, he thinks of it as just another chance to get a sun-tan. When Lala, a nurse with the Indian peace-keeping contingent, is sent to the Middle East – which she quite understandably thinks of as the Middle West – she sees it as part of her mission to heal, as she has a sun-tan already. But a chance meeting in a wine bar inflames them both with passion.

"When this terrible peace is over, "says Knut, "I will come back to your teepee and live with you."

"I think you are thinking of Red Indians," explains Lala. "I am the other kind, from India."

While Knut is working this out, Lala meets Jean-Louis, a sergeant with the French peace-keeping force and the only man she has ever met who can successfully explain structuralism to her. Torn between the blonde Nordic beauty of Knut and the fiercely honest mind of Jean-Louis, she thinks of committing suicide by walking down the main street of Beirut. Then she has a better idea: she will get Knut and Jean-Louis to fight a duel.

Before the duel can take place, however, she meets Louise, a radical feminist with the CIA murder squad attached to the American peace mission, who persuades Lala that she is only acting out a stereotyped rôle wished upon her by Jean-Louis and Knut. They decide to run away together. Unfortunately, the night before the elopement Lala meets an Italian translator called Danilo, a rather effete wimp attached to the Red Cross and she is seized by an uncontrollable urge to mend his socks. Just finishing the last pair at dawn, she sees from the window Knut and Jean-Louis marching out for their duel.

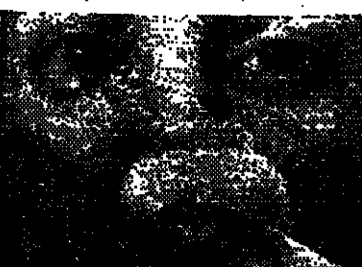
FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: FOOD SCIENCE

A question of taste

In spite of John the Baptist's example of living on locusts and wild honey, the idea of eating insects has never caught on. Yet there is no doubt that many of them are as nutritious as much of the food we do eat. One problem is collecting together enough insects to make a meal. This does not apply in the case of the silkworm.

China produces about 300,000 tonnes a year of silkworm cocoons. Only half this weight is silk. The remaining 150,000 tonnes of unwanted insect body is discarded. The chrysalides contain about 50 per cent fat, but once this has been removed the remaining material is about 80 per cent protein. Further, it is better quality protein than that obtained from many vegetables. Unfortunately, it tastes and smells unpalatable.



Silkworm: a tasty bite?

Now a group of scientists from Scandinavia and China has developed a relatively simple washing process which removes the unpleasant taste and odour, yet loses less than 10 per cent of the protein. Because of the balance of amino contains, it could be used as a valuable supplement for vegetable protein in human diets.

Guinea rich



Another unconventional source of protein which has been arousing scientific interest recently is the guinea pig. This animal, a common pet in the western world, is a native of South America, where it has been used as a meat animal for centuries. In Bolivia and Peru, guinea pigs are still a source of meat in rural communities. Cultivation of the guinea pig has been on a similar basis to the tending of domesticated animals in feudal Europe: the animals are treated as members of the household and often live under their owner's bed.

However, it has now been suggested that guinea pigs might be farmed intensively. One advantage is that they will eat almost anything and will convert it effeciently into meat. Secondly, they are prolific, producing up to five litters a year.

Guinea pig pilot farms, in which the animals are kept in concrete pens, have been developed in Peru. However, it would also be possible to keep them in cheaper units, built of adobe. There they could be fed on green vegetables for about three months after weaning, in order to reach a marketable weight. At the end of this period, the carcase weight is about three quarters of a pound.

Perfect mash

What makes perfect mashed potato? If the advertisements are to be believed, it is powder from a packet. But this doesn't answer the question properly. Recently, scientists at the Food Research Institute in Norwich have been looking at "home made" mash, to see whether the type of potato used plays a significant part. They checked mashed potato made with different varieties grown at several sites, using different physical tests and correlating these with sensory qualities – mealiness, moisture and structure (coarse or smooth).

The most important factor turned out to be the dry matter weight of the potato, that is the percentage of solids which it contained. This, in turn, depended much less on the variety of potato used than on where it came from. Different varieties grown at a single site could not be differentiated by the sensory panel, but the further north the potatoes were grown, the smoother the resultant mash.

Nature's 'cures'



In recent years, literally thousands of different substances have been indentified as potential carcinogens. Part of the reason for this "explosion" has been the development of simple tests which check whether substances cause mutations in bacteria and other simple life-forms, and the belief that mutagenicity and carcinogenicity are linked. One of the most famous of these tests is the Ames test, named after its developer, University of California biologist Bruce Ames.

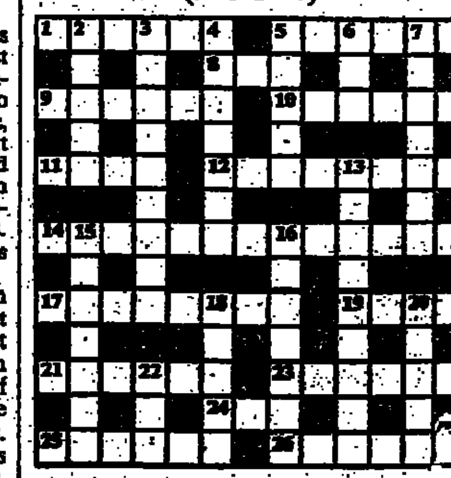
Recently Ames has turned his attention to a question which has cast doubt on the validity of the mutagen-carcinogen correlation. That is, if so many substances are carcinogenic, why is cancer not far more prevalent than it actually is? For the Ames and similar tests have not drawn attention only to possible carcinogens among synthetic chemicals. They have found suspect substances in almost every foodstuff.

Coffee, for example, may contain carcinogens derived from burnt material formed during roasting. It also contains a natural mutagen called chlorogenic acid and, of course, caffeine, which can interfere with molecular repair mechanisms. In a recent scientific paper, Ames has listed natural mutagens in pepper, mushrooms, celery, figs, potatoes and broad beans, to name but a few. He points out that many of these substances may have developed during evolution as natural pesticides to protect the plants from insects and fungal predators.

It is believed that many of the carcinogens, if they cause cancer, do so by causing the production of a hyperactive form of oxygen. The anticarcinogens, on the other hand, mop this up and prevent it from damaging living cells. Among the anticarcinogens identified by Ames are vitamins C and E, selenium and carotene. He suggests, that, rather than being too concerned about eliminating carcinogens from our diet – clearly impossible if there are so many of them – we should concentrate on ensuring an adequate supply of anticarcinogens.

Martin Sherwood

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 174)



ACROSS
1 Body stagnation (6)
5 With hands on hip (6)
8 Phone (3)
9 Charity sale (6)
10 Fee schedule (6)
11 Wall opening (4)
12 Arduous task (8)
14 Maddened Biblical pigs (8,5)
17 Unnutritious nourishment (4,4)
19 Riding horse (4)
21 Afternoon nap (6)
23 Actors' union (6)
24 Crisp lettuce (3)
25 Curative agent (6)
26 Foam (6)

DOWN
2 Jewelled headdress (5)
3 Extravehicular activity (5,4)
4 Goitres (7)
5 Communion table (5)
6 Int vehicle number (1,1,1)
7 Foolish person (7)
13 Urban residence (9)
15 Insulting (7)
16 Infinite (7)
18 Speech ability (5)
20 Capture (5)
22 Supplicate (3)

SOLUTION TO No 173
ACROSS: 1 Cassis 4 Suffer 7 Dash 8 Xylocarp 9 Cut price 12 Dry 15 Hitman 16 Avoids 17 Ash 19 Dandruff 24 Sob story 25 Deli 26 Sherif 27 Nelson.
DOWN: 1 Code 2 Sasquatch 3 Sixer 4 Salix 5 Fact 6 Error 10 Plaid 11 Elver 12 Drip feeds 13 Sass 14 Rhea 18 Slosh 20 Aloof 21 Doyen 22 USSR 23 Zion.

BOOKS

The Boss as PM

Margaret Thatcher
Wife, Mother, Politician
By Penny Junor
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

The star scene in this brief, quite intelligent account of the domestic life of our first female Prime Minister concerns Mrs Thatcher and some underbaked potatoes she served for Sunday supper after a meeting of her staff at No 10. She is no diploma performer in the kitchen, and the potatoes were as hard as rocks. Her minions, somewhat cowed by the occasion, realizing that this was not a chef one should complain to, went on desperately chewing until she herself discovered the potatoes were uneatable. At which point, did she cheer them up by offering them chicken or a beautiful boeuf stroganoff next time they came to supper? If that is your assumption you do not know your Prime Minister. She promised them some better baked potatoes the next week.

Whence Mrs Thatcher's legendary fixity of purpose? A book of this scope – a 200-word race through the family anecdotes with distant thunder signifying politics and power – is hardly likely to provide the total answer to a mystery which civilization as a whole finds pretty baffling. But Penny Junor makes a very reasonable shot at it, describing rather well the uncompromising outlook encouraged by Margaret's strict upbringing in Grantham, the details of which, down to the last side of bacon and the cheapest tin of biscuits in her father's corner shop will already be familiar to connoisseurs of the childhoods of the famous. I should like to have heard more of Margaret's maternal grandmother, a Dickensian kind of character who lived with the family throughout her early childhood and whose compulsive mutterings pro industry and cleanliness obviously fell on anything but stony ground.

What is fascinating is the early age at which it struck the future Mrs Thatcher that the things which women like to do in little gaggles – gossip, giggle, compare hair styles, become one another's bridesmaids, leave the men at dinner parties – were not things she enjoyed; nor were they things which she was good at. Some of us, when such truths strike us, despondently embark on writing long and complex novels. Another of the options is to make oneself Prime Minister; the most devastating way of saying: "Well, to hell with that."

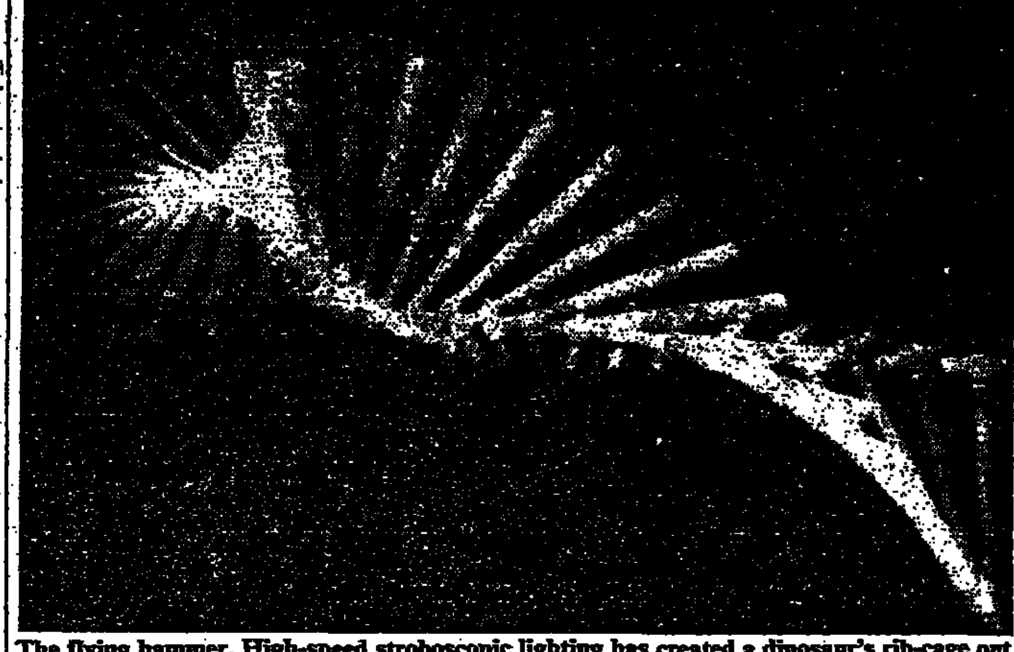
There have indeed been dinner parties at which Denis Thatcher has gone out with the ladies leaving his wife pontificating at the table. Mrs Thatcher as a wife has broken the rules ruthlessly. (How lovely to discover that in real life as in *Private Eye* she is "The Boss" to Denis.) She has by no means filled the role of the conventional mother, having seldom had the time to spare for playing Snakes and Ladders.

How on earth has Mrs Thatcher ever got away with it? How has she sustained such a remarkably unorthodox interpretation of the role of wife and mother, a concept of freedom beyond the wildest dreams of most female British citizens, within the daunting context of her own position a) of leader of a Cabinet of men who, if not absolute male chauvinists give one the impression of expecting a cleanly laundered shirt put out each morning, and b) as protagonist of a party policy strong on the upholding of traditional values and the sanctity of family?

This book is very pertinent in its analysis of Mrs Thatcher's dual personality. In the house her attributes seem predominantly masculine: firm and unemotional. With her ministers she shows more female wiles, more sexuality, favouring relationships which border on flirtation. If one of her admirers can really be believed, Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet is a kind of wish fulfilment: Norman Tebbit in the role of her long lost ideal husband, Cecil Parkinson "the son she wished she'd had".

Mrs Thatcher obviously has a meagre sense of humour. A great part of her success is the absolute conviction with which she binds together her male and female roles. Penny Junor castigates her for her missing sense of humour. But she is wrong to do so. Her solemnity is crucial. Take that gravity away and the Prime Minister collapses. A funny Mrs Thatcher is a terrifying thought.

Fiona MacCarthy



The flying hammer. High-speed stroboscopic lighting has created a dinosaur's rib-cage out of a ball peen hammer in flight. From Split Second, the World of High-Speed Photography, by Stephen Dalton (Dent, £10.95)

On losing one's marbles

Loot
By Russell Chamberlin
(Thames & Hudson, £8.95)

This well-written, well-researched and well-illustrated book is about something that has gone on from time immemorial – the simple greed of human nature expressing itself by the stealing of other people's art treasures. The subtitle of the book is "other heritage of plunder", and it is concerned with what the French, who still proudly display the Venus de Milo and the Victory of Samothrace in what was the Musée Napoléon and is now the Louvre, call *elginisme* – "the retention by richer nations of the cultural treasures of poorer nations, usually obtained under duress".

Chamberlin begins with the marbles of Greece and quotes the wise words of Adolf Michaelis: "only blind passion could doubt that Lord Elgin's act was an act of preservation", and so it was, a splendid and brilliant act. In 1924 a hundred years after Byron's death at *Missolonghi* the philhellenic diplomat Harold Nicolson went personally to see Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald and made an impassioned plea for the marbles to be returned as a fitting gesture to mark the centenary. Ramsaymac, unaccountably, did not respond warmly to such a plea on behalf of a small and poor nation. The Greeks now plead again, but it looks as though the British Government, advised by the Director and Trustees of the British Museum, are Ramsaymacmen.

They are surely misguided. We should return to their countries of origin the major, important and emotive objects that we have collected and stolen from the Mediterranean, Africa and Asia. The Elgin marbles should go back to Greece if a proper museum is provided for them: we *should* return the Rosetta stone to Egypt and it should be displayed in the entrance of a renovated Cairo Museum along side the bust of Nefertiti returned by the Germans. The great museums of Europe and America should retain their representative collections of the art and artefacts of the world but give back the five-star objects which are our common patrimony. These are my views: Chamberlin does not give his views on the return of cultural property, and his book is the poorer for this.

Everyone should read this book and ponder the issues involved. It is a series of ten essays and not a complete history of the looting of art treasures such as Karl Meyer attempted in his *The Plundered Past* and Francis Taylor in his *The Taste of Angels*. The voyages of the four bronze horses of San Marco bear constant re-telling and the parade of Napoleonic loot in the Champ de Mars on 27 July 1978 seems, these days, almost unbelievable. But I put the book down wanting more information: where is Schliemann's alleged "Treasure of Priam," and where the Treasure of Dorak – if it ever existed?

Sometimes loot is arraged by proper or improper purchase. The sale rooms of Bond Street and Madison Avenue are full of genuine antiquities dubiously obtained. It is worth remembering that in 1898 Sir Edward Antrobus offered to sell to the British nation Stonehenge for £125,000; it was eventually bought by Cecil Chubb in 1915 for £6,600. What if, in 1898, it had been bought by some organization like Barnum and Bailey and we had not been able to prevent its removal to America? Would we now, Mercouri-Wise, be asking America to give us back our stones.

Glyn Daniel

Weimar at the opera

Otto Klemperer
His Life and Times. Volume 1, 1885-1933
By Peter Heyworth
(Cambridge, £15)

Otto Klemperer's reputation in Britain rests on the London concert appearances and recordings he made for Walter Legge at Columbia and EMI during the last 20 years of his life. The Klemperer of Peter Heyworth's scholarly first volume of biography is the ardent disciple of Mahler, and radical director of various German opera houses, supremely the Kroll in Berlin which from 1928 to 1932 under his direction earned itself a unique place in the history of the form. This Klemperer emerges as a cross between *rogue-elephant, Lucifer* and God.

Born in Breslau in 1885, Klemperer was a manic-depressive Jew of abnormal height, who turned Catholic not, like Mahler, for professional reasons, but because he found Christianity intellectually attractive. When manic, he conducted *Tannhäuser* with his feet on the desk, composed, womanized and compelled lyric sopranos to tackle unsuitable roles at his command. In *depression, he tore up his* works, and disappeared into sanitoria for weeks or months on end, restoring his calm and studying scores. As an artist, Heyworth points out, he stood between two worlds: he was both Mahlerian expressionist and Stravinskian neo-classicist, earning the warm admiration of Trotsky in Moscow and of Oberbürgermeister Adenauer in Cologne.

Music critics are not noted for an expressive grasp of political realities – in this country, they generally do not need one – so the first thing to welcome in *Otto Klemperer* is Peter Heyworth's wide reading and comprehension of political developments in Germany and Soviet Russia between the Bolshevik Revolution and the advent of the Third Reich. I am not yet convinced that more than 200 pages are required to write about Klemperer's early years in Hamburg, Prague, *Wiesbaden and Cologne* before he arrived at the Kroll, although this may become clear when the second volume appears and the structure of the whole is revealed, but the great interest in this first volume lies in the pocket history of the Kroll it contained which, at 150 pages, is by far the fullest to appear in English to date. It fills a significant gap in our knowledge of Weimar Berlin.

A political understanding is central to the Kroll, which was entirely a political creation (1924, though effectively only from Klemperer's arrival in '28) and died a political death (1932). The Kroll was an SPD initiative designed to provide opera for the working and lower middle class supporters of the Republic as the historic house on Unter den Linden had provided for court, military and bourgeois society before the First World War. The bulk of its

Klemperer. Woodcut by Ewald Dulberg, 1917.

audience was to come from the Volksbühne which was neither the first nor last subscription-body to discover that its subscribers, even when voting Socialist, Communist or not voting at all, retained conservative tastes in the performing arts. They did not want Schoenberg's *Vom Heute auf Morgen* or Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* or even *Luisa Miller*, or *Così fan tutte*; they wanted *Carmen, Traviata* and *Bohème*.

Hans Curjel, described by Heyworth as the Kroll's ideological mainspring, believed that "art and society are now sweeping to a new synthesis". Alas, they were not, except in the minds of cultural ideologues like Curjel, Josef Goebbels and Bert Brecht, and as support for the Nazis and the SPD respectively waxed and waned, so the mathematics of coalition added up against the Kroll in the committees of patronage and power. In true Weimar style the Kroll produced its most sustained sequence of brilliant work – *Figaro, Louise, Butterfly* and *Périchole* – in the hectic hour preceding its death. (Three of them, be it noted, without Klemperer's Olympian hand.)

All this took place at the time when Lilian Baylis was moving heaven and earth to achieve many of the Kroll Opera's aims with no one to help her but God and Emma Cons. If the *circumstances surrounding the* fall of the Kroll begin to sound more familiar today than they would have done to The Lady that is because we now have *Kulturpolitik* too. As the GLC sets off bravely on another long march for the great audience which neither Dr Klemperer, Miss Baylis or Comrade Brecht ever found, and it is proposed that two of our four national companies should be "rescued" from intractable unprofitability by being taken over by the Government itself, the permitted death of a four year old opera company half a century ago becomes of the greatest relevance and interest.

Besides, we owe the Kroll a good deal. Heyworth makes it clear for the first time both how limited its real achievements were – only half a dozen productions realized its ideals of music theatre to the full and Klemperer's own views on production were as ambivalent as his attitudes to contemporary music and design – and how central its example has been in the age when opera has ceased to be a creative and become primarily an interpretative art. (And this, too, when the number of great singing interpreters has dramatically declined.)

Without the Kroll's *Flying Dutchman*, Wieland Wagner declared, there would have been no New Bayreuth; without the green memory of the Kroll there would have been no Komische Oper in wrecked Berlin after the war, which means that companies like the Welsh and English Nationals might not be the flourishing centres of music-theatre – sometimes putting the National and the RSC in the shade – that they are today. It is an important and enthralling story and, apart from a disruptive fondness for interesting footnotes, and a surprisingly mean habit for playing down the achievements of Klemperer's *rivals* like Erich Kleiber which does his protagonist no good, Mr Heyworth tells it very well.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction

Bags of giddyap boyo

Leila
By J. P. Donleavy
(Allen Lane, £8.95)

Time after Time
By Molly Keane
(André Deutsch, £7.95)

There is a marvellous passage in *Leila* when the Mental Marquis of Farranistic is mistakenly given gravy on his ice-cream instead of chocolate sauce. Farranistic – a man who sabres corks off champagne bottles and sits after dinner in his London club with harlot's knickers on his head – asks for the recipe. Donleavy himself is a pastmaster at dishing up the same old stuff and trying to pass it off as something new. A lot of him has gone a little way, and this sequel to *The Destinies of Darcy Dancer, Gentleman* explores an all too familiar territory. The shy and elegant Darcy takes the squealing train from Dublin to the heathery boglands of his home. Andromeda Park is in a state of crumbling dilapidation. Uncaring of the chronic leaks, Darcy is bewitched by Leila, a raven-haired addition to his staff. A weak, insubstantial creation, Leila professes love one moment and the next marries the Mental Marquis. Out of his mind with lust, Darcy finds solace in the arms and flailing legs of fox-hunting madams. No shortage of giddyap boyo in this novel, except with its hollow centre, Leila.

As ever, Donleavy writes extremely well, combining Celtic sadness with Priapean reverie. Just a pity he doesn't *put a full stop to some of his* more unpunctuated excesses – and like the Mental Marquis's father "hang up his old testicles to dry".

Among the guests at one of Darcy's meets are some spinster sisters whose celibacy totals more than 300 years. They could easily be the Swift sisters from the Durraghglass estate. With a mischievous glint in her eye, Molly Keane has forced them to live together with their *brother*, as Mummie intended, in a damp decaying house which is no more than an extended play-pen. Jasper occupies himself with cooking; April stays upstairs nipping vodka and changing into beautiful clothes; May takes the one car off to her floral club, while at 64, Baby June tends the farm and its farrowing sow. Named after the months, the sisters have changed little during them. Preserving the same secrets and memories, they have hardly grown up. (*This stunted growth* has outward signs. June is illiterate; April deaf as an adder. May has a mutilated hand; Jasper only one eye.) Suddenly the focus of these memories turned up like a bad penny. Once glamorous Leda, the only intruder into their childhood, is now blind and fat – but just as vicious. After everyone has scrapped over her like a favourite doll, Leda spills their secrets and out of the cupboard gushes the camphoric past.

Molly Leane has lost none of her wicked touch. She is as precise in pin-pricking character – "her body might have been voluptuous if it had ever been desired" – as she is in describing the land and its creatures – newborn piglets, for instance, "pink as the inside of wet sea shells." In a sense she writes in such a monotonously beautiful way that much more needs to happen. By the end I felt I had watched a swan crane its neck to leave the water, but never quite taking off.

In **Kate's House** *(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)*, Harriet Waugh has written a cruelly funny story about a vandalous four-year old girl who makes her doll's house into "a Pakistani house with one lavatory". As Kate plays God with her dolls, so a real house fills up with people who seem, simultaneously, to be creatures of her imagination. When Kate decides her toy house needs a baby, Margery in 123 St Luke's Road becomes pregnant. Not having had sex for a year, she believes her child, who is christened Katherine, to be the Second Coming. On the day of the Royal Wedding Katherine is eaten by a scabied poodle. A good novel in awful taste, this is Harriet Waugh's best yet.

Londoners *(Methuen, £7.95)* reads less like a novel than an autobiographical revelation of what it's like to make a living as a writer in Earls Court. As factasy – a much more satisfying *term than faction – it fails* because Maureen Duffy wears her art on her sleeve and infests London's predatory underworld with allusions to literature and the literary life. It is all echo and no voice, apart from Al, the androgynous narrator, who is a kind of philosopher-in-residence for Earls Court, with an Arts Council grant for shabbiness.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Famous novels between hardish covers for £5

A hardback novel costs about the same as a bottle of whisky; as it did ten, 20, and 50 years ago. And the pleasure is less ephemeral. This does not stop the whingeing and thirsty classes from complaining about the price of novels. To compete with trade paperback competition, library cuts, and the distillers, Heinemann today reinvent the hardback by introducing a new imprint called Landmark. The first eight titles of famous literary works of the twentieth century are: Death in Venice and Other Stories, by Thomas Mann; The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck; A Town Like Alice, by Nevil Shute; Brighton Rock, by Graham Greene; Sons and Lovers, by D. H. Lawrence; The Trial and Metamorphosis, by Franz Kafka; The Day of the Locust, by Nathaniel West; and To Kill a Mockingbird, by Harper Lee. Each has a fairly hard cover in four colours, and breaks the magic barrier of £5 by being for sale at £4.95. You need a backlist as long and strong as those of Heinemann and Secker & Warburg for such a project. They intend eventualy to republish about 600 of their titles as Landmarks. Sadly the printing is being done in Finland: it would have cost three times as much to print in Great Britain.

Crime

Of trust and betrayal

Berlin Game
By Len Deighton
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

So Deighton hasn't been short-listed for the Booker. I haven't yet read the novels that were, but they'll need to be pretty damn good to equal the writing here. And, though this story of an agent, his wife in the business, and an old debt of honour to be paid on the far side of the Curtain is rich in splendidly telling phrases ("the sort of compressed permanent wave that fitted like a rubber swimming hat") and pointedly sharp descriptions ("being in the process of writing a report was the nearest that Dicky ever came to admitting total ignorance"), it is not these one-liners that put it so high. It is the sheer consistent rightness page after page after page.

It is this that gives one as one reads the book, for all its dealing with uneverday life, the feeling that it did all actually happen. The words which the characters (the people, rather) say to each other are not those that came most readily to hand: they are the fruit of concentrated effort (did you know that a Berliner is a sort of doughnut?) used not to impress but to get things absolutely right.

This in itself would not have made me think Booker were it not that such writing is used to explore a major human concern (unless it had been, the words could hardly have reached such intensity), the theme of betrayal. From the very opening scene, as two men contemplate the Wall they have been wedded to for almost 25 years, on to the hero's final sickening certainty the notion vibrates in the mind. Nor is it treated at its most obvious always. We see more than once the betrayed as half willing his betrayal. "Nothing here is what it seems," the hero thinks looking at the buildings of Berlin's hollow heart, "and that appeals to me." And it is his despised jumped-over-him boss who bleats later, with slow-fuse irony, "Sometimes things are what they appear to be." So trust and betrayal, those two poles that exist in us all, are investigated up and down, through and through, and one lays down the book exclaiming "Oh, brave old world that has such writers in it."

The Ancestral Precipice, by Jan Ekstrom *(Macmillan, £7.50)*. Complexities and characters in Sweden, as rich old lady waves her will, shots are heard, doors found locked. Brace yourself for tough tussle. (Translation: Joan Tate.)

Fletch and the Man Who . . ., by Gregory Mcdonald *(Gollancz, £6.95)*. Deaths strew a Presidential candidate's campaign trail and we learn the horrors, sharply seen. To be read on your mental toes.

A Flaw in the System, by R.B. Dominic *(Macmillan, £6.95)*. Washington and the U. S. aero-industry get a sharp drubbing and we get a clever murder puzzle and expert crescendo of complications.

Blood on the Happy Highway, by Sheila Radley *(Constable, £6.50)*. Suffolk and mystery corpses, especially good with the weather in the lanes. A nice family-supper of a story, nourishing if hodge-podge.

The Company of Saints, by Evelyn Anthony *(Huchinson, £7.95)*. Britain's security chief a woman. Of course she defeats Fu-Manchu-like conspiracy, much helped by her creator's splendidly cavalier way with mere facts.

The Danger, by Dick Francis *(Michael Joseph, £7.95)*. Francis cannot fail. The steel-true humanity he brings to this exciting, and revealing, story of antikidnappers at work put tears in my eyes.

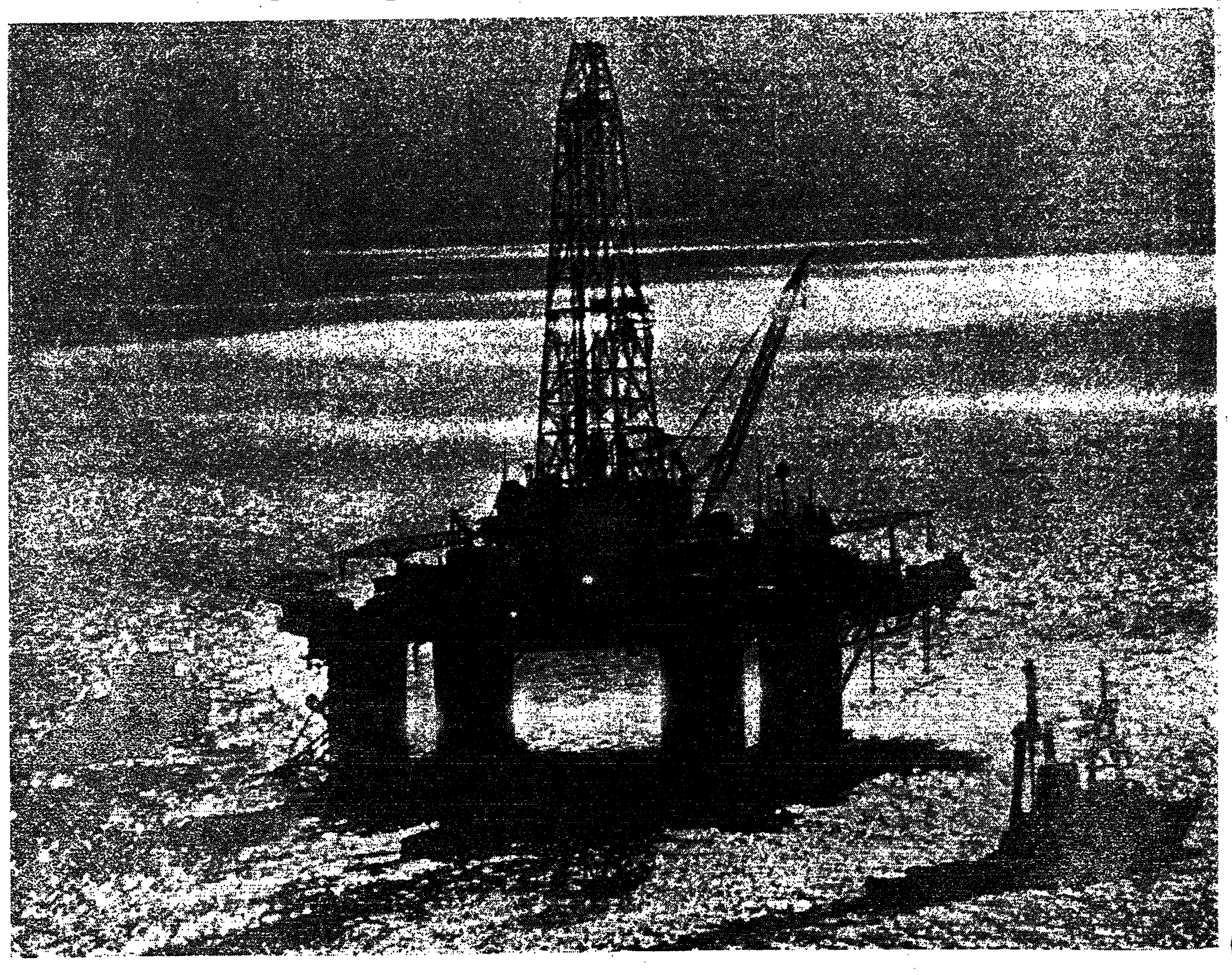
Gunner Kelly, by Anthony Price *(Gollancz, £7.95)*. Secrets upwrithe in tucked-away Dorset village, spymasters pursue, Buchanite mysticism hovers. Hard to beat for stirring of plot till all boils billowingly over.

H. R. F. Keating

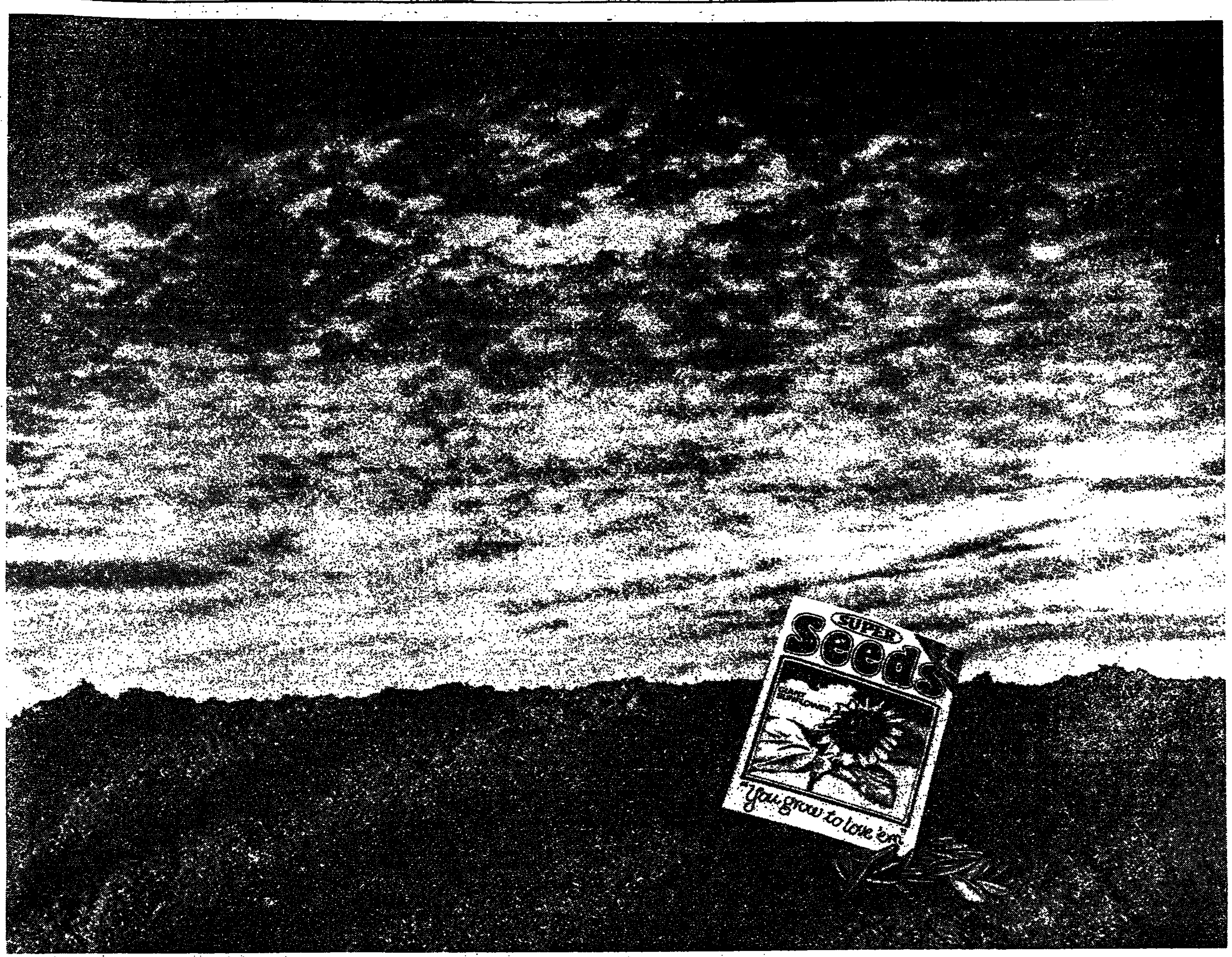




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A SPECIAL REPORT



Scotland

There is growing optimism north of the border. Much patient work and investment in restructuring the economy are producing results

It was once a tradition that Scotland fared worse than England in recession and that England's chill turned to pneumonia by the time it reached the ailing, heavy industries of west central Scotland. That tradition is gone and the strongest optimism now lies north of the border.

Scottish heavy industry remains critically vulnerable in most sectors but the threat that still stalks the shipyards of the Clyde, the steel mills of Lanarkshire, and the coal mines of central Scotland, has been countered by positive action in the direction of new industry. Years of patient work and investment have gone into restructuring the Scottish economy and are at last bearing results. At the same time, the oil industry is reflecting longer-term benefits through the developed expertise that can be applied outside the North Sea.

To an outsider it is also strikingly apparent that Scotland benefits enormously by comparision with similarly hard-hit industrial areas in England in having a government structure that is strong and autonomous. Scotland, with a population of fewer than six million, has a minister in the government, a development agency with strong financial teeth and a powerful sense of identity.

By government direction and incentive it has received a lion's share of the electronics industry and overseas investment, and a flock of impressively successful new towns. North Sea oil has produced its own lucrative spin-off in the Grampians around Aberdeen. Directly or indirectly, the oil industry now employs 100,000 workers, while electronics, established in Scotland as long ago as the 1950s, has expanded rapidly in recent years to 200 or so companies – many owned by multi-nationals – employing 40,000 people.

KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND
Area: 29,800 sq. miles
Population: 5,167,000 persons (2,487,000 males) (2,680,000 females)
Unemployed: 330,300 (14.8 per cent) (July 1983)
Live births (1982): 66,200
Marriages registered: 34,900 (1982)

Unemployment remains serious but it is no worse on average, and often better, than in many other parts of the United Kingdom. It stands at 14.8 per cent, compared with 16 per cent for the north of England, nearly 15 per cent in the West Midlands and 15 per cent in Wales.

The country has one of the largest concentrations in Europe of semi-conductor manufacture (microchip and personal computers) and a substantial investment in the research and development sector of that fast-moving industry. California's Silicon Valley is now complemented by Scotland's Silicon Glen. Investment in the Scottish electronics industry in the past two years is estimated at £130m.

In the past decade, the face of Scotland has changed infinitely for the better, again with positive practical and cash help from the Scottish Development Agency (SDA) and government aid directed from the Scottish Office. Clearing slums, face lifting derelict areas, and improving the landscape, remain big business in Scotland, and the impact has been remarkable. The latest reports show that Scotland last year received regional development grant payments of £287m, with £53.8m in selective grant aid. As a result, 11,000 jobs were created and 8,300 existing jobs safeguarded.

Scottish economic planners are somewhat relieved that at least for the present the drain of jobs has slowed, although it is clear that traditional industry could still suffer catastrophic job losses. Such famous labour-intensive names as Singer, Goodyear, Talbot, Massey Fergusson and Timex are all on a casualty list that shows the loss of 200,000 jobs in Scotland in the past decade.

Coalmining is also badly affected by recession and depressed demand at power stations, which take the bulk of Scottish production. Three pits have closed this year; five million tonnes of coal (equalling half a year's production) is stockpiled; several of the 14 remaining pits, which employ 14,000 men, face an uncertain future.

The outlook for Ravenscraig steelworks is one of the most crucial issues in central Scotland.

Perhaps too much reliance was placed in the past on too few industries, and when the era of the wind-up watch ended, and the Timex factory shut down a large part of its production, Dundee faced serious decline. It is now offering its seaport, greatly improved airport, and excellent communications, to industrial customers. The Dundee Technology Park, which spreads over 120 acres of greenfield overlooking the river Tay, has facilities for small starter firms and large companies that wish to build their own facility on a fully serviced site.

Other science parks in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Stirling and Edinburgh emphasize the strongly forged links between universities and industry. For once, Scotland is well ahead of the field.

Ronald Faux

Photograph by Tom Kidd



High-tech workers in the Motorola silicon chip plant at East Kilbride

The powers of the clan chiefs

Pity the poor Clan Dunbar of Mochrum, for they are without a chief. Two rival Dunbars are currently jockeying for the title in protracted litigation before the Lyon Court in Edinburgh, that ancient ornament of the Scottish legal system which rules on matters of clans, tartans and heraldry.

Whichever Dunbar is finally granted the chiefdom, he will not inherit much beyond kudos and the doubtful privilege of endless New World Dunbars knocking at his door. Almost all the real powers of clan chiefs were abolished in the unhappy aftermath of the 1745 Jacobite rebellion.

Virtually his only real right will be to have his own coat of arms drawn up and recognized by the Lyon Court, much in the manner of a commercial trade-mark. He can then extract royalties from any shortbread manufacturer or other entrepreneur who might want to use it for packaging.

Who can be a clan chief? It is, like royalty, basically hereditary, but if the chief's family has died out, leading members of the clan can hold a *Derbfine*, an old Gaelic word for a council and elect one of their own number. In such a way have the Forsyths and the Maclennans elected their chief in recent years. Disputes over who should be Number One have very occasionally gone all the way to the House of Lords.

One absolute barrier to becoming a clan chief is to have a double-barreled name on the basis that, in the case of a clan feud, one barrel could find itself fighting the other. Thus Sir Alec Douglas-Home can never be chief of the Homes, and the Duke of Hamilton, being a Douglas-Hamilton, will not be recognized as chief by the Lyon Court.

If the members of a clan wish to swear allegiance to their chief or otherwise look up to him, that is entirely up to them, and the allegiance holds approximately the same legal weight as the swearing-in of a boy Scout – that is to say, none at all.

Tartans

There is slightly more legal backing for a chief and his tartan. To imagine that, in the feudal clan days before 1745, every clan strode the Highlands in kilts of precisely designed pattern is a massive misconception. At best they would have had woollen plaids, perhaps with a slight criss-cross pattern, which might vary slightly from one area to another.

Modern tartans are a nineteenth century invention, and shot to popularity at the time of King George IV's state visit to Scotland in 1822. Wilson's of Bannockburn, one of Scotland's largest weavers of the time, had a pattern book. If the McSnoddy of Inverarity wanted a cloth, he picked by number the one that took his eye. So number 27 in the pattern book became, in time, the official McSnoddie tartan.

Nowadays a clan chief, and only a clan chief, can register a tartan with the Lyon Court, where a committee will examine it to ensure that it does not duplicate an existing pattern.

And absolutely anybody, anywhere, can wear it, even if they have a double-barrelled name. Mind you, it is not at all likely that a Macdonald would be seen striding the streets of Glasgow swathed in yards of the Campbell.

Alan Hamilton

Europe's last great wilderness

Were the sun to shine more often and the rain to fall a little less on the coast between the Mull of Kintyre and Cape Wrath, there is every risk that the region would by now have become intensively developed by the tourist industry. Instead it remains a superb unspoilt area of small communities with an unchanging way and pace of life. The last great wilderness in Europe, some say, protected by its weather and the ubiquitous Scottish midge against exploitation.

In my own experience the reality of the climate is far better than its reputation. In May, June and September, there can be continuous spells of fine weather when the air is crisp, the loughs sparkle and the colours of the countryside are superb.

There is a natural division between tourists seeking the hot sand of the Costa del Concrete and those who enjoy a cooler climate. The late Ronald MacDonald, postmaster at Glenbrittle on the Isle of Skye, reproached a group of unhappy waterlogged campers with these words: "I do not believe you are being quite philosophic for a holiday on Skye."

Last year the Scottish tourist industry earned a record £760m and generated 13,500,000 "tourist trips" which is how the Scottish Tourist Board count the visitors staying overnight at one place before they move on to another. Only 10 per cent were from abroad and half the number came from within Scotland itself which might suggest that the charm of the country is a secret well kept within its borders or that more should be done by travel agents to sell Scotland.

Most overseas visitors are from North America or Canada, many on whistle stop tours that include Edinburgh, Glasgow, and a quick round of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs as part of an all-inclusive British touring holiday. The STB aims much of its promotion at increasing the flow of visitors from across the Atlantic. It is not unusual to find Canadians with Scottish names searching the highlands for their roots. Many seem more aware of being Scottish than the people still living in the area.

The STB gives financial help and advice to those providing the holidays, encouraging travel agents and tourist information centres to push Scotland with the same enthusiasm as they would Benidorm. The STB is spending more than £2m on promoting Scottish holidays this year. There is also more cooperation and help within the trade, seventeen new area tourist boards were recently formed. The Scottish Confederation of Tourism (SCOT) brings together all sections into one tourist "think tank".

There has been a sharp improvement in the size and quality of hotel provision in the Strathclyde area which, with Edinburgh and the Lothians, are most popular with tourists.

Tourism

But more must be done to promote tourism. Certainly few countries have the diverse scenery and the history of Scotland.

Attempts have been made to increase tourism by developing conference facilities, notably in Glasgow. The Edinburgh Festival is world famous. Cairngorm, near the resorts of Aivemore and Glenshee, offer excellent skiing. Although the area is not as dramatic as the Alps, it has become popular with hundreds of thousands of Britons.

Scotland caters to the outdoor sportsman eminently well. Golf was born here and the concentration of courses is unequalled. The hills offer fine climbing, the forests excellent stalking, while the west coast has well sheltered sailing. The Caledonian canal ranks as one of the most spectacular waterways in the world and is, of course, the home of perhaps the single aid to Scottish tourism: the Loch Ness "phenomenon." With mythical monsters, the grandest scenenery, a history expressed in fine castles and the bloodiest battles, the job of the Scottish Tourist Board should not be all that difficult.

RF

The costly result of whisky galore

Whisky

A new feature has appeared on the economic landscape of the European Community. Beside the butter mountain and the wine lake there is now, in the foothills of the grain mountain, a sizeable whisky loch.

After 25 years of distilling flat out to meet an apparently insatiable world thirst which grew at a steady 9 per cent a year, the Scotch whisky industry is now paying the price of overproduction. In the past four years it has had to lay off 5,000 workers, with all the social consequences in remote areas already suffering high unemployment and poor prospects; and this year the Distillers Company, which dominates the industry, has been forced to shut down production at eleven of its distilleries.

Between 1970 and 1980, domestic consumption of whisky almost doubled, from 27 million to over 50 million litres of pure alcohol, the measure by which Customs and Excise calculates the amount of neat spirit leaving the bonded warehouses. But by 1982, home consumption had fallen back to its 1976 level of 44.8 million litres.

This does not suggest, however, that a wholesale desertion of whisky is in progress; it still commands 51 per cent of the total British spirit market, far ahead of its nearest competitor, gin, which has only 14 per cent.

The United States remains by far the biggest overseas market, worth £224.5m last year. It is followed, a long way behind, by France (£69m) and Japan (£68.2m). Next is Italy (£51m) where they have a particular taste for straight malts, consuming 1 million litres last year. The other major export markets are Venezuela (£39m), Germany (£28m), South Africa (£25m), Belgium (£21m) and Australia (£19m).

One bright spot for the Highland distillers is the growing popularity of bottled single malt whisky, which last year increased its sales by a quarter. In 1982 the British single malt market stood at 3.38 million bottles worth £35m, with a further 10.8 million bottles going abroad.

Scottish distillers remain divided over the ethics of selling malt whisky in bulk to foreign producers who eagerly seek it to add some character and quality to their dubious local distillations. Last year the equivalent of 75 million bottles of malt went abroad in bulk to add respectability to the native "whiskies" of Japan, Spain, and Ecuador, to name only three.

Foreign distillers have also tried the ploy of buying Scottish malt distilleries in order to secure a slice of the action.

The bonded warehouses of Scotland currently hold the equivalent of some 9,000 million bottles of whisky, and at present rates of consumption the world's throats can swallow only a little over 800 million bottles a year. The real consolation is that, in the next few years, there should be no shortage of excellent old whisky to be had.

AH

Photograph by Glyn Satterley



Whisky making at Laphroaig Distillery, Isle of Islay

Tories unmoved by new Alliance

Politics

If Scottish readers of *The Times* will be patient for a little, it might be helpful for those south of the border to recap the results of the general election. We all know Mrs Thatcher increased her already formidable Commons majority, but did Scotland help her do it?

The answer is "no". The Conservatives in Scotland came out of the June 9 election with 21 seats, the same number they had held before the campaign started. In the process, however, their share of the vote fell and they suffered some notable casualties, two ministers among them.

Labour put up its worse performance since the war, but – and this is telling – did nowhere near as badly as in the United Kingdom as a whole and finished with almost twice the number of seats as the Conservatives.

The Scottish National Party, looking increasingly now like a spent force, did well to cling to the two seats it held after the slaughter of 1979.

It is the Alliance which alone can claim to have come out of the election with real gains. Only one Scottish defector to the SDP got his marching orders (Dr J Dickson Maben at Inverclyde), and in return the 23-year-old Charles Kennedy took Ross, Cromarty and Skye for the SDP, unseating in the process a well-liked MP, Mr Hamish Gray, the oil minister. Mrs Thatcher enobled him and gave him a job in the Scottish Office – a move which prompted a howl of protest from the electors who had just unseated him. The Liberals matched the trick and despatched trade minister Iain Sproat from a new seat in the Borders.

So much for recent history. What does this mean for Scotland now? It means that a country which is overwhelmingly anti-Tory continues to be run by a Conservative secretary of state – Mrs Thatcher's proconsul in Scotland, as a leading article in *The Times* has described him. Scotland manifestly did not come under the Thatcher spell. The really interesting question, therefore, is why does it now acquiesce so quietly to Thatcherite rule?

And it does submit quietly. Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, has wielded the big stick against overspending Labour-controlled local authorities and met with only token opposition. There were no riots in Scotland during the summer of 1981 when English cities erupted, and the relentless industrial closures which have decimated traditional Scottish industries such as coal mining, steelmaking, shipbuilding and engineering have been met with passive acceptance.

State of the parties in Scotland

	Seats	% vote	change on 1979
Labour	41	35	-6.4
Conservative	21	28	-3.0
Alliance	8	24	+16.2
SNP	2	11	-5.6

Percentage does not add up to 100 because of rounding-up.

The SNP – the vehicle for the expression of much pent-up frustration against both Labour and Conservative governments in the 1970s – is a shadow of its old self. For the last two years it has used up a lot of its formidable political energy in internal fighting. Its leader, Mr Gordon Wilson, MP for Dundee East, attempted to bring unity to his party at the annual conference in Rothesay at the beginning of the month and to give it a more acceptable political image, but was only partially successful.

From the heady days of climbing mass membership and brimming coffers, delegates were told by the treasurer that the party is now facing a financial crisis, largely as a result of falling membership. The SNP is estimated to have only a quarter of the membership it had in the mid-1970s when the figure topped 80,000. The deficit is reckoned to be £25,000 and rising.

If the nationalists are not causing Mr Younger to lose any sleep, he cannot yet have had many bad nights as a result of Labour opposition, despite the brave words on election night of Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cannock and Doune Valley, to make the job of secretary of state untenable.

The Scottish Parliamentary Labour Party is unlikely to give wholehearted support to a battle to gain devolution which undermines the constitutional authority of Parlament at Westminster as part of its tactics. That would smack too much of tactics that might be employed by the nationalists.

The Labour Party conference in Brighton pledged support for a Scottish legislative assembly but said it would not work with other political parties to achieve it. For the moment that looks like empty rhetoric.

RP

Banking independence brings rich rewards

Finance

Students of the electronics industry know the "Silicon Valley effect" – the spinning off of new businesses from established companies – which has provided much of the dynamism behind America's high-tech expansion.

A similar sort of phenomenon is visible in Scottish finance. It may not be as dramatic, but it proves the health and vigour of an industry that is 250 years old.

Recently Scottish finance has found its independence under attack. The Royal Bank of Scotland, biggest of the three Scottish clearing banks and the *flagship of the sector, was the* subject of two competing takeover bids until a vigorous campaign persuaded the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to block them. And predators from the south have been nibbling at the investment trust sector, which was the scene of two fierce takeover battles in the mid-1970s.

But these incursions have been absorbed without undue damage and the last few years has seen a rich crop of new businesses started up in banking and financial management – extending and deepening the range of services available from Edinburgh, and consolidating its reputation as the second financial centre of the United Kingdom.

In several of these ventures individuals who have established their reputations in existing companies have broken away to form new ones, in similar or related fields. The latest, First Northern Corporate Finance, was established by two former directors of Noble Grossart, the Edinburgh merchant bank.

Hugh Barry, 31, and Hamish Grossart, 26, nephew of Angus, Noble Grossart's managing director, offer corporate financial advice to small, growing companies. "We are essentially taking the corporate financial division from a merchant bank and establishing it as an entity in its own right," Barry comments. "That sort of operation is accepted in London, but is still fairly unusual in Scotland."

A very different sort of financial business was established by Dr Walter Scott, who broke away from fund managers Ivory and Sime last year to found his own pensions management firm. Originally a Cambridge-trained nuclear physicist, Scott's reputation in his second career can be judged by the volume of business he has built up since starting work with his two partners – Ian Clark and James Anderson, both also ex-Ivory men.

"We now have five clients, representing between £200-£220m in assets and are up to eight staff, but I suspect that is it for the near future," he says.

Ivory and Sime has been a major source of innovation in Scottish finance over the years, and Edinburgh is full of ex-Ivory men running their own shows.

A second Scottish fund management company – Edinburgh Fund Managers, which counts unit trusts, pension schemes and investment trusts among the £435m it has under management – is shortly to follow Ivory and Sime to market, although it is applying for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market.

In banking, the last few months have seen a number of new institutions launched. Quayle Munro, formed by ex-British Linen Bank director Ian Jones and Mike Munro of East of Scotland Investment Managers, will offer corporate financial advice to industrial and commercial companies and investment management services, and hopes eventually for full merchant banking status.

Adam & Company is a comparative rarity – a new retail bank. Its aim will be to provide bespoke banking services, including cheque book and current accounts to a small but wealthy sector of the market. It has already raised £7.5m in foundation capital from individuals and Scottish institutions, and will open its doors for business in the New Year.

The big Scottish banks have not, however, been standing still. The Royal Bank Group has started the complex and lengthy process of fusing its Scottish and English banking arms, which by 1985 will lead to the disappearance of the name Williams & Glyn's and the emergence of United Kingdom banking with 900 branches under the name Royal Bank of Scotland.

The merger is absorbing much of the bank's energies, but it has still found time to branch out into new areas, such as merchant banking. At the beginning of the year it launched a new merchant banking arm under the name National Commercial & Glyn's, a cumbersome title that will be replaced with something shorter when the bank receives its licence from the Bank of England and starts operations properly.

The advent of NC & G invites comparison with the launch five years ago of the British Linen Bank by the Royal's main rival Bank of Scotland.

British Linen in now an established merchant bank – the largest outside London – but it has also taken its parent bank into financial services outside mainstream banking, including direct investment in companies, pension management and unit trusts.

Bank of Scotland still refuses to confine itself to Scotland's borders and, although firmly rooted in Edinburgh, has been expanding into England with branches in cities like Bristol, Birmingham and Southampton. It has also been selling its services wider than the branch network, offering its money market cheque account through national advertising and combining with the Nottingham Building Society to provide Homelink, Britain's first television banking service. With half-year profits up 23 per cent to £27.5m, Bank of Scotland's aggressive marketing is clearly paying off.

The less visible side of Scottish finance is the insurance industry. Scotland has nine of the United Kingdom's leading life insurance offices and one major composite insurer, General Accident, based at Perth. They shout less about their achievements than some other sectors, but steady growth in profits and prestige is not won by standing still.

Last year, for example, the top seven Scottish life insurance companies increased their premium income by 10 per cent to £1,354m. Much of this new business came from three markets – unit-linked business, pension management and mortgage-related insurance.

Ray Perman



THE TIMES DIARY

Maxim's big guns

Pierre Cardin launched Maxim's London season with an ostentatious "private" dinner party last night which obliged the restaurant to insure its cloakroom for £1m. Guests included Princess Fizyal of Jordan, Prince Adyn Aga Khan, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Baron Edouard de Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Spencer Churchill. With Faye Dunaway, Charlotte Rampling and Mark Thatcher among those on the lower tables, the 180 guests were treated to a nap-hand of traditional haute cuisine by chef Christian-Paul Moury.

The most famous restaurant in the world opened its London premises informally in July, after negotiations between Cardin, its owner for the past five years, and the British catering concern Kennedy Brookes. While the rest of last night's guests arrived by Rolls-Royce, the 61-year-old French fashion designer opted for delivery in a refurbished 1920s Maxim's van.

● *I offer without comment the latest in a grand tradition of anti-British antipodean graffiti: "Grow your own dope – plant a Pom."*

Acid warning

"Could the next five years turn sour?" was the appetizing title given to the talk by the Cabinet's arch pessimist, John Biffen, to the National Association of Conservative Graduates in Blackpool yesterday. Remembering the Leader of the Commons' headline-winning warnings in the past of years of austerity ahead, the media turned out in force and helped pack a small, airless room in the basement of the Claremont Hotel. Biffen appeared surprised by the interest and immediately sought to dampen expectations when he opened his remarks by quoting Groucho Marx: "The title has little to do with the content but it might at least get some people into the cinema".

Printing error

Beaver, the London School of Economics' student newspaper, will cost less to produce when the first edition of the new academic year appears next week following a successful search for cheaper printers. Good news, you would think, for Richard Bacon, its enthusiastic young editor. Unfortunately for Bacon, a past chairman of Worcester Young Conservatives who also finds time to be deputy editor of *Crossbow*, the Bow Group's quarterly journal, the new printers are *none other than Cambridge Heath* Press of Militant Tendency fame. "It is all highly embarrassing", Bacon confesses.

BARRY FANTONI



"Here are the air tickets and insurance, and your code name's Albatross"

Unseemly conduct

The scandal that lay behind Otto Klemperer's declining an invitation to conduct *Lohengrin* in Hamburg in 1966 is revealed today in Peter Hayworth's biography of the manic-depressive conductor. Klemperer's previous Hamburg *Lohengrin*, more than 50 years earlier, had ended in uproar when the conductor was struck across the face with a riding crop during the coda of the final chorus by the husband of his prima donna, Elisabeth Schumann. Klemperer clambered out of the orchestra pit into which he had been propelled by the blows and was separated from his assailant only by a pastor who claimed to be a friend of the family. The conductor then dusted himself off and explained to the astonished audience that "Herr Puritz has attacked me because I love his wife. Good evening". The matter ended peaceably, however, with a statement from Klemperer's lawyer sometime later assuring the aggrieved husband "in the most solemn manner, that no damage had occurred to his marital rights".

The Overlord Embroidery, commissioned from the artist Sandra Lawrence by Lord Dulverton in 1968 to commemorate the 1944 Normandy landings, is to be moved from the Whitbread Brewery in the City of London, because, according to trustee Admiral Sir Charles Madden the number of visitors is far below the number hoped for. Lord Dulverton, Sir Charles and the chairman of the trustees, the Duke of Norfolk, have agreed to place the tapestry on a 99-year renewable loan to a D-Day museum under construction by Portsmouth City Council in the grounds of Southsea Castle, which it is hoped will be opened in time for the city's 40th anniversary celebrations of D-Day next year. Portsmouth was the planning headquarters and start-off point for the invasion.

PHS

Policies failing, prospects grave

Sir Ian Gilmour argues that although monetarism has been discredited, its lingering effects will damage the economy for years to come

The reason why the welfare state and other Tory objectives and achievements are under threat can be given in one word: monetarism. You may think that in talking about monetarism I am indulging in intellectual archaeology. Monetarism, that once all-popular word, has now, after all, virtually disappeared from sight.

But even if monetarism has lost its name and is decidedly punch-drunk, the dogma is still there. No, that is not quite right. The dogma has retreated into the shadows, shorn of much of its theoretical basis and support; but the dogmatism is as strong as ever.

A government that won't pay to put people to work soon finds that it has serious difficulties paying for them to go to hospital or school or even to be defended from enemies abroad and criminals at home. If we are not careful, it won't even be anarchy plus the constable – we shan't be able to afford the constable.

Nevertheless we are assured that in this country the economic policy is now working and that a recovery is taking place. That would be profoundly encouraging – although it was slightly dampening to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Washington the other day still talking about laying foundations.

Clearly, however, there has been some rise in production since the lowest point of 1981. But one is not entitled to certify that there has been a *recovery* unless national production is rising faster than the national capacity to produce.

Unfortunately, by that criterion, there has not been a recovery. That is demonstrated by the fact that unemployment, which rose by more than 1½ million in the three years from 1979 to September 1982, has since risen by a quarter of a million.

We all know that employment takes time to respond to changes in demand, and that unemployment is now increasing more slowly. Nevertheless, the rate of increase over the past year is still high by historic standards, and when we remember the poverty and hardship associated with unemployment, another quarter of a million people on the dole in a year invites the conclusion that we are still going the wrong way even if less fast than we were before.

The growth that we have had has been caused not by changed attitudes, higher productivity, any new mood of realism or acceptance of lower real wages, or any other of the current catch phrases. It has been caused quite simply, like every other rise in output in postwar Britain, by an expansion of demand.

This little expansion, far from laying the foundations for sustained growth, has coincided with a serious weakening of the economy. Thus between 1981 and the first half of 1983 the current balance of payments deteriorated in a deeply alarming way. The overall deterioration was about £5½ billion; but over the same period the oil balance improved by over £3bn. So in less than two years the non-oil balance has deteriorated by nearly £9bn. Those are horrendous figures.

The necessary alternative to monetarism can be simply stated: a policy of sustained expansion of a kind that is neither inflationary on the one hand nor damaging to the balance of payments on the other.

A surprisingly large number of people, including many well to the left of the Tory tradition, now believe that such a reflation is a contradiction in terms. The monetarists have persuaded them that the higher government spending and borrowing and the lower interest rates that reflation implies would *necessarily* put up prices and would *necessarily* damage our international trade. Fortunately this is wholly untrue.

The outcome of any particular reflationary programme will always depend on two things. First, on the scale of the reflation in relation to the existing level of economic activity; second, on the purposes to which the additional resources pumped into the economy are put.

As for the scale of any reflation in the UK in the immediate future, there is a need for great caution. Our economy is so debilitated by bankruptcies and by the reduction of capital investment that even at our present very low levels of economic activity we have rising inflation, and for the first time in our history, a deficit in manufactured trade. In these circumstances, reflation, even if it is accompanied by appropriate measures, will achieve only a limited increase in growth.

There are four things which the Government should do to ensure that reflation entails the optimum allocation of new resources:

● It should reduce industrial costs by abolishing the national insurance surcharge, by reducing industry's ordinary national insurance contributions and by restraining, not increasing, the energy costs imposed on industry by the public utilities.

● It should ensure that in its own increases in expenditure there is an appropriate balance between capital and current spending. And to make sure the most useful capital projects are selected it must be careful to choose them only after particular consultation with the private sector, in particular within the framework of NEDO and the EDCs. There should be no ideological nonsense about being unwilling to enter discussions of this kind because of their "corporatist" implications.

● The Government must accompany reflation with measures to make borrowing for industrial investment much easier, as it is in Japan and West Germany.

● It should introduce an effective incomes policy covering both the private and public sector.

Very much more could be done if our reflation could be coordinated with that of other countries. The United States provides an instructive example. There the prophet Friedman is scorned in his own land. In the US there is unquestionably a strong recovery, and unemployment is coming down. New supply side is but old demand side writ large. While Britain is still obsessed with the PSBR, the Americans run an enormous deficit and the economy booms.

Britain and the partners in the European Community will be crazy if they do not take advantage of developments across the Atlantic and embark on a common programme of recovery. But if the Government, unlike the Reagan administration, rejects expansion and remains wedded to Friedman, monetarism and the Medium Term Financial Strategy, we are entitled to ask some questions.

First, after successfully winning two elections the Government is more than ever pledged to getting the economy right, so has it any idea when this might actually happen?

Second, is the Government prepared to admit that any level of unemployment is intolerable? And by "intolerable" I don't just mean saying that it is intolerable and then proceeding to tolerate it as did Michael Foot when he was Employment Secretary.

Third, can the Government tell us what, on present economic policies, will be better in four years time? Will inflation be lower? Will growth be much higher? Will there be more jobs? Will there be higher standards in schools? Better health care? What will be better?

I doubt if there could be reassuring answers to these questions. The outlook is grave.

The author is Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham. The article has been extracted from a speech given last night to the Tory Reform Group in Blackpool.

Ronald Butt

The real message from Blackpool

If the skilful arrangement of a conference agenda were sufficient sign of a political party's internal health and happiness, the Conservative Party, from the Cabinet to the least of its constituency representatives, would have reason for self-congratulation. The first day at Blackpool was dominated by the principal subject on which the Government has something new to say – the Home Secretary's announcement of what is tantamount to a heavier penal code for violent crime, coupled with an attempt to remove from the prisons lesser offenders. Leon Brittan's announcement has aroused some spiteful and hysterical attacks from the liberal press on the ground that if there is a retributive argument for long sentences, and given that some dangerous men have to be put away to protect the public, increasing the length of the sentence is not a deterrent, and is unimportant compared with detection.

On that argument, one might ask whether any term of imprisonment deters, and whether it might not be enough to detect the criminal and set him free. But the Home Secretary can be confident of public support, and the party managers have particular cause to be glad that they selected this subject for the first day in view of the general uneasiness that underlies this conference.

The smoothness of the conference's proceedings was also well served by the way in which local government was discussed. Representatives concerned with local government are worried primarily by what they regard as the increasingly centralist tendencies of the Government as evidenced by its rate-capping plan. They even fear that the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan councils could ultimately have wider significance. Yet what was actually before them was a motion urging the Government to change the rating system to make it fairer – which simply gave Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, the chance to repeat what everybody already knew – that the rating system is here to stay for lack of an acceptable alternative. High rates, he told the conference, were simply the fault of extremist local authorities which pushed their spending and their rates to a point which leaves the Government no alternative but to impose ceilings.

Even so, many Conservatives in local government are now so fearful of centralism that they freely ask whether there is much future in local government if it loses all power over the rate it can levy. There is real uneasiness about the survival of the Tory tradition of local responsibilty.

Still more important, the conference had no specific discussion on future public spending, although it figured in general terms in yesterday's debate on the economy. Public spending is at the heart of the Government's present dilemma in its relations with the electorate. The difficulty arises from the refusal to publish a year ago the leaked Treasury forecast that the longer-term cost of the welfare state was well beyond what the nation could afford without steeply rising prices. Nobody knows how far this analysis (now contradicted by the Institute of Fiscal Studies) is correct, but the failure to have a full discussion on public spending of all kinds before the election has helped to wrong-foot the Government.

For example, before the election the Government was boasting that it was responsible for employing more doctors and nurses than ever. Since the election, the Treasury has imposed manpower restrictions on the NHS leading to the dismissal of doctors and nurses and is driven to argue that its latest cuts are not cuts because the manpower reductions are simply to keep within the existing spending targets.

The logic is, to say the least, shaky. The Government has been forced into this position because the demands of the open-ended, demand-controlled general practitioner service can be made good only by cash limits in the hospital sector. The Government's dilemma is a real one, but it has become vulnerable to the charge that it did not play sufficiently straight with the public; that after a fairly generous pre-election budget it has had to claw back money in the current year; that next year it will be driven to cuts to keep cash targets; and that the long-term need to take the public along with reshaping the welfare state has been obscured by ill-organized and ill-presented short-term candle-end economies.

The confusion in the argument over public spending, affecting as it does welfare services on which vast numbers of people rely, is potentially damaging to the Government. Unemployment is no less so and beneath the surface many Conservatives recognize the potential threat of Neil Kinnock's more affable face of socialism, if his party lets him present it. The Government has allowed the impression to grow that it is so mechanistically concerned with the control of money and public spending, and yet so uncertain how to achieve the latter, that it cannot bring itself to express proper concern for the future of unemployment in the age of the microchip, nor plan to deal with it.

Mrs Thatcher's success was built on her reputation for telling the people the truth fully and clearly. That reputation has recently been endangered, and the Government is also seen as being insufficiently concerned with some of the social problems that are the by-product of its politics. This matters because elections are won and lost not simply by a Government's performance just beforehand but on the public's memory of its behaviour over the previous five years.

It is never easy to explain satisfactorily government's apparent loss of touch, and it is equally difficult to assess how far the appearance reflects reality. There seems to have been a certain lack of sensitive direction at the top of this Government recently. The Prime Minister has given the impression that she takes the electorate for granted, and is so enwrapped in her own current certainties that she does not need to look farther ahead, nor to explain herself.

The unhappy business of Cecil Parkinson's private life has been a further blow to the Conservative Party. Though there is at all levels a dispostion to rally round his decision to stay, some in the Cabinet believe that the unseemliness is publicly damaging and that it has made it impossible for the Tories to hammer away at the theme of family values. Certainly, it has added to the uncertainties beneath the exterior of party unity.

When the Conservatives go back to Parliament, they must rediscover how to conduct their relations with the public. They cannot afford to assume that when the next election comes the electorate will have lost its memory.

Edward Mortimer on the plight of a people from whom hope has fled

Justice undone, the new West Bank anguish

West Bank confrontation: Arab woman, Israeli soldiers — Judah Passow

For the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank, the political future has never looked bleaker than it does now. Even the Reagan plan – which by no means aroused the general enthusiasm on the West Bank that its authors liked to imagine – is now clearly a dead letter.

The focus of international interest has shifted to Lebanon. The PLO, which had been accepted by most West Bankers as the symbol of their aspiration to independence, is paralysed by the split between pro and anti Arafat factions.

King Husain has made it clear that he will undertake no political initiative on the West Bank without PLO support. To many, probably most people on the West Bank this is a relief rather than a disappointment, because it reduces the risk of an open conflict among the West Bank Arabs themselves. But the King is still distrusted by many, and the new restrictions he has introduced on travel across the Jordan – ostensibly aimed at discouraging further Palestinian emigration – have not made him any more popular.

Another source of relief, perhaps only temporary, is that since Mr Sharon left the defence ministry the Israeli administration seems to have lost interest in the Village Leagues, once canvassed as an embryonic "moderate leadership". Whatever the sincerity of the thinking behind them, the actual behaviour of these leagues followed the classic pattern of collaboration.

Those who took office in them frequently had criminal records. They gave their allegiance to the Israeli administration in return for weapons, which they used to terrorize their local opponents, and for influence in securing grants and permits, which they used to reward their relatives and cronies. The idea that they should become credible representatives of West Bank opinion in any possible talks about autonomy was laughable to anyone who knew them at first hand. In the event, they were not even an effective instrument of Israeli policy.

But the abandonment of the leagues does not indicate any willingness on the Israeli government's part to tolerate the revival of a more authentic local leadership, or to concede the kind of demands that such a leadership might make. On the contrary, the administration's recent acts suggest a growing indifference to local opinion – and the relatively muted Arab response suggests that indeed, for the moment, West Bankers are too demoralized to react.

The clearest indication of this is in Hebron. For several years, Jewish zealots have been occupying buildings in the centre of the town, which had first been expropriated on security grounds by the Israeli army. The settlers remain there in defiance of local opinion, protected by troops.

They seek to take over more buildings at every opportunity, usually claiming that they are buildings which belonged to Jews before the massacre of 1929, although not on the basis of any individual proprietary rights dating from that time. In any case, they would not for one moment concede any Arab right to reoccupy property which belonged to Arabs before 1948, and which has since passed into Jewish hands.

Last year, the municipality of Hebron brought a petition before the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem and obtained an interim injunction which effectively blocked further expansion of the Jewish settlement in the town. That such an injunction could be obtained from an Israeli court was a tribute to Israeli justice and an undoubted setback for the settler lobby. But it was not, apparently, to the taste of the military government.

In July this year, after a settler had been stabbed to death in the Hebron marketplace, the government dismissed the entire municipal council and appointed an Israeli officer to act in its place. Mr Arens, the Defence Minister, said the mayor and councillors had played a considerable part in creating the atmosphere of violence which led to the killing.

From the background material issued by the army command it appeared, however, that at least one element in this "incitement" was "petitioning the High Court of Justice and accusing the (Israeli) civil administration of abetting the illegal demolition and construction of buildings by the settlers in the heart of the Hebron market..."

In other words, the municipality's successful recourse to Israeli legal procedures was held to be tantamount to incitement to violence. And, sure enough, last month the Israeli officer appointed as acting mayor proceeded to cancel the petition brought by the Arab municipality the year before. Had the government's main purpose been to disabuse Arabs of any notion that Israeli justice might conceivably benefit them in any circumstances, it would hardly have proceeded otherwise.

Nor is that an isolated case. In the same week that the petition was cancelled, a disciplinary military court acquitted two senior officers. They had been accused of giving illegal orders to harass Arabs in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank), even though evidence given in an earlier court-martial of ordinary soldiers, arising from the same episode, had clearly indicated that the soldiers were acting under orders. Indeed, officers had given evidence in that court-martial to the effect that these orders originated from the then Defence Minister and Chief of Staff, respectively Mr Sharon and General Rafael Eytan.

As the independent Israeli newspaper *Ha'Aretz* pointed out, the use of a disciplinary court rather than a full court-martial for the officers smelt strongly of a cover-up. "All of the officers who were involved in this episode were acquitted, free of any punishment, and only four plain soldiers are guilty of everything which occurred", it noted. "No reasonable person will accept this strange result."

It is only fair to note that these and other comparable occurrences are reported and criticized in Israeli newpapers, and that many politically aware Israelis are very unhappy about them. It is significant that the main factor which prevented the Labour Party from joining a "national unity" government was its unwillingness to approve the policy of intensive Jewish settlement in the West Bank which the present government is pursuing. But that is little consolation to the Arabs. So long as Mr Shamir is in power, at any rate, it is clear they have no reason to expect any change for the better.

Geoff Brown

Rolling in the aisles, Icelandic style

Monday night, I was at the Savoy Theatre, watching the intricate manoeuvres of harried thespians, sardines, bedroom doors, whisky bottles, contact lenses, flightbags, axes and all the other paraphernalia of Michael Frayn's farcical study the joys of repertory acting, *Noises Off*. Friday night, I saw the play again. Yes, there was Mrs Clackett, the "housekeeper of character" who opens Act One of the dim-witted farce seen in frantic rehearsal at the Grand Theatre, Weston-super-Mare. There were the characteristic slippers, the headscarf, the hearty pair of socks. But what had happened to the dialogue? On Monday she had muttered: "I can't open the sardines *and* answer the phone!" Now she seemed to say: "Eg get ekki opnad sardinudós og svarad i simann samtimis". I was watching a performance in Icelandic, at the National Theatre in Reykjavik.

So far, so good: sardines, being fish, seemed an appropriate Icelandic prop, even if they were spelt differently. But as the evening – and the laughter – continued, I grew to realize the subtle transformations necessary to kit *Noises Off* for its journey towards the Arctic circle; to become, in fact, *Skvaldur* (or babble): Place names, for instance. Icelanders know many parts of Britain, from the Regent Palace Hotel onwards, but Weston-super-Mare, Goole, Yeovil, Basingstoke, Worksop and Stockton-on-Tees are not generally among them.

The opening rehearsal, then, was switched from Weston-super-Mare to Hastings, familiar to the chess-mad Icelanders for its chess tournaments. Stockton-on-Tees, home of Act Three, became Grimsby – known, if not loved, as a fisherman's port of call. Income tax offices were fiendishly transferred from meaningless Basingstoke to meaningful Watford, home of a familiar football team. To those whose knowledge of Icelandic was limited to "No", "Yes", "Thank you" and "Thank you very much", any English place name was welcome, changed or not; they were still known points among furiously turning syllables.

But there were other, odder hurdles to be jumped by the play's intrepid director, Jill Brooke, and her resourceful translator, Arni Ibsen, the theatre's dramaturg. The characters in Michael Frayn's play are performing a trouser-dropping farce called *Nothing On*; in Iceland's austere climate, however, only an idiot would have nothing on. Farce itself clashes with the Scandinavian fondness for searing gloom, especially at the Reykjavik National Theatre, a forbidding structure known to intimates as "the temple". Most of the comedies staged in Iceland are foreign imports; few have been successful without heavy adaptation.

Furthermore, the country's modest population (at 232,000 people, Iceland is smaller than Plymouth) has never experienced *the full* torture of weekly rep, when both play and performer deteriorate as the dismal itinerary advances. What price, then, Frayn's line "We were in weekly rep together in Peebles?" In fact, it was a fair exchange: "Vid vorum saman i leikfélaginu...i Felixstowe" – where cargo ships dock. The translator snared further exotic phrases in the burglar's line "It's time to hang up the sawn-off shotgun... It's time to let a younger man take over the ammonia bottle." As violent crime in Iceland is still in its infancy and the Reykjavik jail a quaint tourist sight, the burglar had to be content with hanging up his jemmy and relinquishing his wrench.

Yet in the last resort, the language made little difference; it was only the traditional stiffness of first-night audiences and the cast's initial trepidition that kept some laughter back. Iceland's president, Vigdis Finnbogadottir, showed no restraint herself: she was observed in her box rocking backwards and forwards, wiping away tears. As the former artistic director of the Reykjavik City Theatre, she doubtless knew that actors, human idiocy, and indeed sardines, are the same the world over.

An Orwell surprise for 1984

Nineteen eighty-four will see the publication in facsimile of part of the original manuscript of George Orwell's prophetic novel.

In Britain, Secker and Warburg, who first published the book 34 years ago, will publish a reproduction of the surviving 180-odd pages, in conjunction with M & S Press, the American owners of the imprint of the manuscript. Part is in Orwell's handwriting, part typed. Harcourt Brace Jovanovic, with M & S, will publish in America.

The manuscript, which comprises about half the book, has been in the hands of the American book dealer Daniel Siegel since 1969, when he bought it from the now defunct rare books department of Scriveners. It provides graphic evidence of the way in which Orwell, towards the end of his life and engaged on his last full-scale work, had become meticulous in his revision.

Although Secker and Warburg, who are executors of the Orwell estate in London, had long been aware of its existence, they and Siegel had assumed, until this year, that the other considered it to be of only limited interest. Apart from them, only members of remote academic circles had known of its whereabouts.

The pages, now insured for $250,000 (about £166,000), show how Orwell, at the time in the throes of terminal tuberculosis, reworked his prose endlessly to achieve the novel's tightly pared style. They also contain potentially shocking references (notably one to a negress giving birth on the gallows), which were later expunged. Though it is not known for certain why the later pages are hand-written and not typed, the probable reason is that Orwell was confined to bed when he wrote them.

How the manuscript came to survive in this truncated form is also a mystery, in view of the fact that Orwell usually destroyed his own drafts. What is known is that soon after Orwell's death in 1950 his widow Sonia passed it via the English bibliographer John Carter to Scriveners for a charity auction. Siegel's view is that it may then have remained with a collector for 17 years until its resale to Scriveners and his own subsequent acquisition of it for an undisclosed figure.

Professor Peter Davison, who is editing an expanded collection of Orwell's writings, and Tom Rosenthal, chairman of Secker and Warburg, were both surprised when they discovered, through the microfilm transcript in the Orwell archives at London University, the exact contents of the surviving manuscript, and Rosenthall flew at once to the US to negotiate publishing terms with Siegel.

Davison believes there will be particularly keen interest among American teachers and students. Orwell's work is widely used in the US in readers to aid composition, and the manuscript, he says, will prove of great value in the art of writing taut English.

In Rosenthal's words, the manuscript offers "a unique insight into the creative process, and is of inestimable value simply because *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is among the most widely read works of twentieth century literature."

Alan Franks



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THE CHANCELLOR'S GOAL

In his speech to the Conservative party conference yesterday Mr Lawson was scornful of the Government's many critics who said four years ago that its economic programme was "politically impossible". He clearly feels that the election result shows sound financial policies to be not only politically possible, but even politically successful.

But is the Government's second term to be just a holding operation or is it to see further progress towards a sound currency? Are inflation and the budget deficit to be stabilised at current levels or does the Government intend to eliminate both completely? At points in his speech Mr Lawson indicated that, in his view, there is more to be done. In particular, he made the emphatic and important statement that "the surest foundation for new jobs is stable prices". This does not constitute an outright commitment to restore price stability, but it is rather more than a preliminary expression of interest in the idea.

So habituated have people become to rising prices that the goal of price stability might seem almost outside the bounds of the economically imaginable, let alone the politically possible. But Mr Lawson's reminder of how quickly attitudes have shifted on other aspects of policy suggests that public opinion can be moulded in the right direction. His task – and, indeed, that of other senior ministers – is to ease the restoration of price stability by making it quite clear that this is the ultimate objective of the Government's anti-inflationary effort.

The immediate prospect is not particularly good. It seems almost certain that, when the September retail price index is announced on Friday, the twelve-month increase will exceed 5 per cent. The news will no doubt be accompanied by headlines about "higher inflation" which will have some unfavourable impact on this year's pay round.

But there is no need for great concern. Arguably, the context for wage bargaining over the next few months has already been set by the Vauxhall workers' 7 ¾ per cent deal and the miners' probable acceptance of the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent offer. The majority of settlements should be in the 5 per cent to 6 per cent range, a little less than in the previous round. If productivity growth continues at its recent rate, the underlying increase in industry's costs will moderate further and the numerous forecasts of 7 per cent inflation by the end of 1984 may prove too pessimistic.

More fundamentally, the climate of expectations is more helpful today than four years ago. In 1979 price stability was so remote as to be almost laughable as a policy aim. Indeed, the peak inflation rate recorded under Mrs. Thatcher was over 22 per cent in early 1981. Even if they are rising a little, expectations now are much lower. It is reasonable to ask why reducing inflation from 5 per cent to nil should be so difficult if the rate has already been cut from over 20 per cent to about 5 per cent.

Sceptics may claim that the eradication of inflation will require still more unemployment. This remains to be seen. Mr Lawson pointed out in his speech that employment has started to rise again and that the relatively modest unemployment increase still being recorded reflects growth in the labour force. He might also have said that the original rationale for the Government's approach is that, in the long run, there is no trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Perhaps his remark that "the surest foundation for new jobs is stable prices" could be regarded as a pithy and popularised version of this doctrine.

The Government's critics are undoubtedly on the defensive. In his speech at Blackpool, condensed on the opposite page, Sir Ian Gilmour tried desperately to pin some derogatory label on official policies and managed to come up with "monetarist" and "sound money". Of course, he is right. Official policies are both monetarist and concerned with sound money. So what?

Labels in themselves do not matter one jot. Mr Lawson will be judged by the economy's performance not by his doctrinal purity. But to say this is not to imply that policy should oscillate from week to week without well-defined guidelines. Sir Geoffrey Howe's guidelines were set by the medium-term financial strategy. Mr Lawson's should be determined by the recognition of price stability as a goal to be attained within the lifetime of this parliament.

PRIVATE LINE OR PARTY LINE?

Like political crime, political industrial action is a concept which depends crucially on definition. Any strike in the public sector, against an employer more or less obliged to implement official policy, has an implicit political dimension: that is one reason why it is desirable to limit the areas of employment where that ambiguous position prevails. There is no definition of political action in law, only a definition of the kind of action which can claim immunity against civil suits. The most recent of many revisions of it is in the Employment Act 1982, and it is as yet virtually untouched by being put to use in the courts.

The dispute over privatization at British Telecom, which the Post Office Engineering Union extended yesterday, qualifies as political by almost any criteria. It is not directed against the employer, who plainly has no power whatever to give the guarantees that are sought about what will happen when he ceases to be their employer. It is against the Government, and a third party, Mercury, created by the Government to impart a (rather notional) element of competition into our telecommunications services. It is therefore most unlikely that a court would find that the action qualified for the legal immunities. The official policy that the union is campaigning against is not simply policy in a general sense: it was outlined in detail in the manifesto on the strength of which the Conservatives were re-elected four months ago. A mandate could hardly be fresher or more specific.

Yet in the eyes of many in the union, divided themselves about the wisdom of the action, the issue is not political, but closely related to their terms and conditions of employment. The union, a moderate one until the present dispute brought left-wingers into control, has opposed privatization from the start, partly from genuine conviction that telecommunications need to be run as a monopoly public service, and partly from the not unjustified fear that if the change comes about its members will be left worse off (an industrial relations response, but one where it happens that no appropriate legal adversary exists as yet).

Regardless of politics and law, the POEU leaders hope that their members are so strategically placed in the communications network that they can enforce their will even though they are only part of the workforce. Even today, no prudent government would embark on a major act of privatization without taking account of the possibility of such resistance, and its prospects of success. The union is extending the dispute on terms which ensure that a major clash would be ruinously expensive to the union in strike pay. There are already signs that morale in the union is affected by those political factors, the manifesto and the 1982 Act. There is a possibility that Mercury may bring a civil action against the union. If the action was successful, the union's only hope would be to draw the trade union movement into a national confrontation with the government, and the TUC plainly has all too little spirit at present for such a thing. The leaders of the union are making a dangerous gamble in taking a course which can scarcely succeed unless it provokes a constitutional crisis in which they would hope that the government could be brought to its knees by the TUC. All recent evidence points to the opposite. They should call it off.

TOO MUCH OF A SHADOW SHOGUN

He has been variously described as the shadow Shogun, the kingmaker and the *eminence grise* of Japanese politics. Whatever he may be called, Mr Kakuei Tanaka is still the most powerful and most extraordinary figure in Japanese politics today. A crude, abrasive figure, by the conventional standards of Japanese politics, he worked his way up to the post of Prime Minister in 1972 and thereafter achieved an influence in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party unrivalled by any other faction leader. He has wielded this influence ever since, in spite of the scandals that erupted around him – the financial scandal which led to his resignation as prime minister in 1974 and the Lockheed bribery scandal two years later.

When Mr Tanaka was accused of taking a massive bribe from the Lockheed Corporation, the affair was seen as Japan's own Watergate. As in the case of President Nixon, opinion about Mr Tanaka was divided between those who thought he was at last getting his come uppance and those who saw him as being unfairly victimised by a jealous establishment. Unlike Mr Nixon, Mr Tanaka was eventually brought to trial.

In Japan the wheels of justice grind slowly, and only now has he been found guilty of the bribery charge against him. Outside observers would be forgiven for regarding the four year prison sentence handed down on him yesterday as the denouement of the Tanaka drama. But in fact it is not yet the end of the story.

Although Mr Tanaka is no longer a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, he still sits in the Japanese Parliament as an Independent, and his faction is still the largest single faction in the cabinet of the present prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. Indeed, Mr Nakasone owes his present position largely to the behind the scenes support of Mr Tanaka, and ever since he took office last November, the Tanaka affair has been regarded as the single most difficult issue he would have to deal with.

The reason for this has more to do with the labyrinthine internal politics of the ruling Liberal Democrats than with the political opposition in Japan, or with the attitude of the Japanese public. The Japanese public is on the whole inured to the fact that its political leaders work closely, sometimes too closely, with money and business. And while the opposition parties will demand Mr Tanaka's resignation from Parliament, they are divided and poorly represented there, so their views will probably not carry much weight. Within his Liberal Democratic Party, on the other hand, Mr Nakasone retains his hold on power thanks only to a careful balancing act among the various factions. He now faces the problem of how to distance himself from Mr Tanaka without losing his support, but sufficiently to satisfy those other faction leaders who have long been hoping for Mr Tanaka's political demise.

During the past few years there has been some uneasiness in Tokyo at the way that the Liberal Democrats conduct their internal affairs. This feeling stems partly from the belief that Japan's political machinery, based as it is on practices that go back to pre-capitalist days, no longer meets the needs of a modern, highly industrialised state. Doubtless there is little hope of Japan's factional politics being superseded, at least for the foreseeable future. But now that the Tanaka trial is over Mr Nakasone and his colleagues could at least make a gesture in the right direction by avoiding a fresh bout of factional infighting.

During the past 11 months Mr Nakasone has made great headway, in particular in his dealings with his Western allies, and this is no time for him to be distracted from his efforts. As for Mr Tanaka, he would do well to take the cue of yesterday's verdict and retire altogether from parliamentary and political life. The signs are that he does not intend to do any such thing: but the fact is that there are limits which politicians in his position should not go beyond, and he has clearly gone beyond them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Citizens of no mean city

From Mr B. J. Goodchild

Sir, Mr Patrick Jenkin's White Paper totally ignores the concept of London as a geographical, historical and social entity.

I believe that the average London citizen thinks in terms of London more often than of his local borough. He is far more likely to describe himself as a Londoner than a man of Brent. He may live in the suburbs but be keenly interested in what goes on in the West End.

He does not want transport or other systems which stop short at meaningless boundaries, nor does he care that in travelling from Oxford Circus to Holborn he is passing from Westminster into Camden.

I find it inconceivable that a capital city in which many still take pride should be without its own elected council.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. GOODCHILD,
15 Wesson House,
Ashburton Road,
Croydon, Surrey.
October 8.

British bloodstock

From the Chairman of The National Council on Gambling

Sir, In your leading article on the bloodstock industry (October 1), you state that racing "last year provided £272m in revenue for the Exchequer, of which less than £19m was returned through the levy". This is not so.

The facts are that the money which the industry receives from the horserace betting levy is obtained from the punter and *not* the Exchequer. Whatever the Revenue might or might not be persuaded to do to support the racing industry, the punter is already obliged to do so through the levy. Furthermore, the contribution of the punter constitutes hypothecation, which ensures a subsidy to racing in a manner certainly not available to industry generally.

It is, of course, argued that without a racing industry there would be no betting and thus it is in the punter's interest to subsidise racing. Indeed the argument is even extended to imply that the profits from horserace betting really belong to the racing industry. However, this is as rational an argument as to suggest that the proceeds from betting on the outcome of a leadership contest in a particular political party belong to that party.

Clearly, the proceeds from gambling of any type belong to the punter and the gambling industry concerned and should rightly be shared by them, subject to the right of the Revenue to impose taxes. While most punters now probably accept the levy as an integral part of their gambling expenses, it is important that its true basis should be recognized.

Yours faithfully,
E. MORAN, Chairman,
The National Council on Gambling,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
October 5.

Cenotaph ceremony

From Mr Hubert Chesshyre, Chester Herald

Sir, Captain Eric Lowden, writing of the Cenotaph ceremony (Oct 7), comments on the fact that the representatives of the armed services come last in the procession of wreath bearers.

If it is of any comfort I should like to remimd them that in many ceremonial processions in this country, whether civil or religious, the most important people walk at the end.

If further comfort is needed, they should remember that in the world to come "many that are first shall be last, and the last first".

Yours truly,
HUBERT CHESSHYRE,
Chester Herald,
The College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.
October 8.

Church membership

From Dr Roger Homan

Sir, Between the lines of Brother Martin's letter on Church membership and the new forms of service (September 28) there is an ominous acceptance of the disaffection suffered by those many of the faithful upon whom the *Alternative Service Book* has been imposed.

Not only has *ASB* failed to attract new members to the Church, it has even lost many of the old. The survey conducted by me in the archdeaconry of Chichester showed clear correlations between electoral roll memberships and changes in the forms of service: between 1975 and 1980 those parishes changing to Series 3, the most modern form then available, suffered the greatest losses, whereas those persisting with the *Book of Common Prayer* or with Series 2 held their own or enjoyed slight increases in membership.

Brother Martin reminds us that Canon Jasper, of York, is sanguine in the face of such losses. Canon Dunlop, of Salisbury, has gone further in actually welcoming the prospect of smaller congregations: "There is such a thing as dead wood in a congregation," he writes in the *Church Times*. "It would sometimes be better to have a smaller number of really committed Christians than a somewhat larger clientele."

The modern services, it is clear, are designed not for a nation's Church but for an introspective and exclusive sect; and their champions are hastening the day when the Church of England takes on that character.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER HOMAN,
Wistaria Cottage,
Maresfield,
East Sussex.
September 29.

The human face of Conservatism

From Lord Renton, QC

Sir, After their big defeat in the general election, it is not surprising that the Labour Party should make strenuous attacks on the Prime Minister who, more than anyone, caused that defeat.

In doing so they stop at nothing: for example, they vehemently criticise the overall reduction by less than one per cent of the huge National Health Service staffs, which increased by 200,000 between 1971 and 1981, and now exceed 815,000. This is said by Socialists to reveal a lack of concern on her part.

What is surprising, however, is that an experienced Tory like Lord Alport (October 6) should accuse her in sweeping terms, contrary to the evidence. Her deep concern for individual sufferers is well known.

When she was Secretary of State for Education she at once introduced the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, and in the last Parliament, under her guidance and with the support of all parties, two more Education Acts and the Mental Health Acts between them gave new hope for mentally handicapped people. The Government are giving some help to get mentally handicapped children out of unsuitable long-stay hospitals.

More is now being spent in real terms on the welfare state than ever before, but it is vital to ensure that progress achieved is not reversed by inflation, whether caused by overspending or by unjustified rises in incomes.

If the Prime Minister did not make that plain to those who disagree with her, she would indeed be guilty of what Lord Alport calls "a lack of sympathy for those for whom the welfare state . . . provides." But thank goodness, she does speak plainly and robustly – and in defence of the welfare state. If some people can't take it, she should not be condemned.

Yours faithfully,
RENTON.
House of Lords.
October 10.

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, My political colleague and former school contemporary, Lord Alport, has again written to you, Sir, (October 6) in an attack on the Government. Last time (February 21, 1980) it was on policy, and I replied (February 23, 1980); this time it is on the Prime Minister's style of leadership as well as on policies. I again feel impelled to reply.

There is no "narrow conformity which she demands". I was one of her earliest supporters and I have always spoken out on issues with absolute freedom and frankness without feeling any constraint. There was much more control in Mr Heath's period as leader of the party and prime minister.

Far from there being "increasing disenchantment with her personality" it was her strong personality and qualities of leadership which drew so many working class Labour supporters to the Tory cause in the last election.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOKES,
House of Commons.
October 6.

Moral values in the Parkinson affair

From Mrs Patricia Coady

Sir, It seems (*The Times*, October 11) that if you have committed an "indiscretion" you may be Secretary of State for Trade and Industry but not Foreign Secretary or Chairman of the Conservative Party.

Is this an indication of a governmental sliding scale of moral values or a reflection of their true attitude to the importance of industry? Or both?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA COADY,
4 The Mead,
Beckenham, Kent.
October 11.

From Mr John H. Gladwin

Sir, I refer to your leader of October 7.

May I answer your question as to why the public expects its leaders to preserve the outward forms of a morality which, you claim, it no longer practises. It is simply because we do expect our leaders to demonstrate by example – a fundamental of leadership – the high moral standards to which, I pray, the majority of us do, and will continue to, aspire.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. GLADWIN,
Normanhurst,
Warwick Road,
Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.
October 7

From Dr G. D. Wassermann

Sir, As a Tory voter I have been deeply impressed by the present generous public attitude towards one of the greatest British statesmen ever, David Lloyd George. His long-lasting affair with his mistress, during his marriage, did not seriously belittle the status of this liberal political giant.

Only recently the BBC serialized his life on TV, including his private affair, and repeated the series, presumably because of public acclaim for true greatness. So why should, in this day and age, this nation be deprived of the governmental service of a man as outstandingly able as Mr Cecil Parkinson, who did no worse than Lloyd George? Are there double standards?

Yours faithfully,
GERHARD D. WASSERMANN,
21 Oakhurst Drive,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
October 11.

From Mrs C. V. Longrigg

Sir, Is it now considered much worse to give up all adulterous connexion than to abandon a wife and family?

Is it no longer possible to say to an adulterer who has seen the error of his/her ways, "Neither do I condemn thee" without incurring the accusation of condoning – even encouraging – adultery?

Am I alone in finding the "morality" of the 1980s confusing?

Yours faithfully,
C. V. LONGRIGG,
23 Norham Road,
Oxford.
October 11.

From Sir John Colville

Sir,
Few of our island kith and kin
Are totally immune to sin.
Yet, when some man the
public know
Is caught *flagrante delicto*
With feigned regret and hidden spite
The sepulchres are painted white.
Sometimes the plea's security;
Sometimes it's national purity.
Unleashing bloodhounds:
splendid sport
For those who've not themselves
been caught.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Close,
Broughton,
Stockbridge,
Hampshire.
October 10.

Financing pensions

From Mr F. W. Bowden

Sir, Many aspects of the naivete of Messrs Vinson's and Chappell's proposals (September 28) to reorganise occupational pension provision in this country have been pointed out by others. However, one point that I do not think has been made sufficient strongly is the error in assuming that if the monolithic pension funds are dismantled they will automatically be replaced by more worthy and efficient individual investments.

Surely the more likely scenario is the launch of a vast marketing exercise by the insurance companies, resulting in even greater monolithic investment concentration.

Also, it will be the pensioner who will have to pay for this exercise and the other expenses of these organisations who have the ability to reward themselves without revealing the extent to which they do so.

The administration costs of private occupational pension schemes are kept firmly under control by the sponsoring employer as it is his money being spent. Not so the relative profligacy of the insurance companies, where it is the money of someone else, who is normally not even allowed to know how much is being spent until it is far too late to influence it.

Messrs Vinson and Chappell are concerned to increase the general wealth of the pensioner. Their proposals are at best not going to change much and at worst are more likely to lead to unnecessary and unjustified spending along the way.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. BOWDEN,
55 Somerset Road,
New Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
September 29.

Gibraltar shipping

From the Minister for Economic Development and Trade, Gibraltar

Sir, As Minister entrusted with responsibility for the port of Gibraltar, I was very concerned at the inaccuracies in the article in *The Times* of September 28 entitled "Gibraltar ship concern". I would be very grateful if you would kindly publish this letter in order to clarify the various issues raised.

Firstly, and perhaps most importantly, there is no such thing as a Gibraltarian flag in respect of ship registration. Instead, vessels registered in Gibraltar fly the Red Ensign in exactly the same way as the vessels registered here conform to the requirements of the UK Merchant Shipping Act, just as they would if registered at Southampton or London.

Forty-eight vessels are at present registered in Gibraltar. The majority are under 500 tons, most having been previously registered at UK or Scandinavian ports.

Gibraltar is not a Solas convention country. Instead, five major international classification societies have been authorised regularly to inspect vessels and issue certificates of survey to those that comply with the requirements of the UK Merchant Shipping Act and the Gibraltar Merchant Shipping Ordinance and which meet convention standards.

These societies are of the highest repute and all are internationally recognised for certification purposes by the UK Department of Transport.

The Gibraltar Government does not, and indeed cannot, offer a flag of convenience. Moreover, it is actively concerned to maintain adequate safety standards and conditions of employment in its shipping fleet.

In the circumstances I find the imputations contained within the article and those attributed to a spokesman of the National Union of Seamen unwarranted and damaging.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. CANEPA,
Minister for Economic
Development and Trade,
Gibraltar.
September 29.

Hurtful language of service

From Ms Jean Mayland

Sir, You are quite mistaken in your third leader of October 8. We cannot, we must not, erect a kind of cordon around "religious language". "Religious language" is special. It speaks of the things of very deepest meaning and because of that it must be the best we can achieve.

For many women the language of worship is increasingly hurtful and offensive in its use of "man" to describe us all. The *purpose* has not been to assert the superiority of the male sex, but that has been one of the harmful *results*, as recent studies of language and its effects have established. For many women and men the overbearingly masculine images used for God are inadequate and also give a distorted "image" of God's being.

The book published by "One" is more successful in suggesting ways of referring to human beings than it is in suggesting new images for God. This is generally true of all work in this area. Yet this does not mean that we should give up. On the contrary, we must work harder. We need to recover "feminine" images and metaphors from the Scriptures and tradition and also search for new ones to put alongside the old and enrich the vision.

Some of the worship material used by the World Council of Churches in its recent assembly in Vancouver was very exciting in this respect.

I served on the commission which produced the *Alternative Service Book* and I acknowledge our failures in this area. No one took me seriously when I raised the matter of "sexist" language. Only a few years later the situation is very different. Now the subject is taken increasingly seriously by women and men of all denominations. Not even a *Times* leader can hold back the tide.

I remain yours faithfully,
JEAN M. MAYLAND,
3 Minster Court,
York.
October 9.

From Ms Pauline Fielding and Mr Peter West

Sir, In our view your leader writer (October 8) misses the central point of the booklet, *Bad Language in Church*. The issue is not that the use of masculine pronouns for God is insulting to women, but that the exclusive use of masculine language to address God over-emphasises maleness to the detriment of God's femininity, and can therefore downgrade women.

We believe that this lopsidedness is not present in the Scriptures, where we find God spoken of as one "who brought you to birth", who "carried you on eagle's wings", who "cries like a woman in labour", who longs to "gather your children like a hen gathers her brood", and whose spirit is described (in the Old Testament at least) by a feminine word.

Yours sincerely,
PAULINE FIELDING,
Chairperson,
PETER WEST, Vice-chairperson,
One for Christian Renewal,
19 Steventon Road,
Shepherds Bush, W12.
October 9.

From Mrs C. I. C. Bosanquet

Sir, Your leader on "Our Father. . ." (October 8) is over-paternal. If there is real need for inclusive words, especially pronouns, in religious language, surely posterity would welcome indications that our generation was seeking them, however clumsy the initial attempts.

I believe there is a true need for inclusive words, and you tacitly come near to admitting this. To erect a "special kind of cordon" around past and present religious writings would deny our living language the possibility of growth. This would eventually be resented by posterity.

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA S. BOSANQUET,
White House,
Rock Moor,
Alnwick,
Northumberland.
October 10.

Ships in the water

From Mr J. A. H. Paffett

Sir, Your correspondent, David Laurent Giles (October 1), cites the success of the Australian challenger for the America's Cup to show that the design of hulls is as much a matter of art as of science; and from this he goes on to deride the work of William Froude, the pioneer of scientific ship hydrodynamics.

Naval architecture, in common with other branches of engineering, is indeed an art, but a useful art which depends heavily upon the discoveries of science for its success. An important factor in the challenger's victory was the lift-to-drag ratio of the keel, a quantity scientifically tested in the Dutch ship tank.

The tank staff will, I am sure, be the first to acknowledge their indebtedness to William Froude – who, incidentally, was backed by the admiralty of the day in setting up the first ever ship model testing tank.

It is nonsense to say that the forces which govern the flow of water past a hull are "almost as much of a mystery as they have ever been", and a designer who adopts this attitude to the guidance of scientific ship hydrodynamics can expect to join the rule-of-thumb boatwrights of yesteryear.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. H. PAFFETT,
1 Chestnut Avenue,
Chichester,
West Sussex.
October 1.

A dressing down

From Mr Martin Lynch

Sir, The status of the two gentlemen in the fashion advertisement (Mr Philip Lee, October 8) is rendered even more doubtful by the fact that one of them is wearing a white tie with a dinner jacket.

Yours truly,
MARTIN LYNCH,
29 Boileau Road, W5.
October 8.

Hospital cuts

From Dr H. E. G. Rees

Sir, Mr Nigel Harris (October 7) asks why general practitioner services should not bear cuts like the hospital service. The answer is simple.

General practitioners have an open-ended commitment to their patients; they cannot use a waiting list to limit their work as hospitals do. Cash limits on drugs would mean doctors telling people to come and have their blood pressure treated in two years time, telling parents to bring their children's tonsillitis back on the first of next month.

Cash limits on GP services can only come with limited responsibility; the Government cannot demand unlimited liability on limited funds.

If the responsibility of GPs is limited in this way that really will be the destruction of the National Health Service and private general practice, which has been declining for 35 years, will start the explosive growth recently experienced by private hospitals, BUPA membership and so on.

If the Government wants to privatise the whole of the NHS they should say so openly.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. G. REES,
4 Church Lane,
Barrowden, Rutland.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 12: Lady Rose Baring has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 12: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited the University of Aberdeen and in the morning opened "The Queen Mother Library".

At the Graduation Ceremony in King's College Chapel, the Chancellor (Lord Polwarth) conferred on Her Majesty the Degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa).

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother subsequently attended the Graduation Luncheon in Elphinstone Hall.

Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 12: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited the Intelligence Centre at Ashford, and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Kent (Mr Robin Leigh Pemberton).

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 12: The Duke of Gloucester this afternoon opened Operation Drake Fellowship, Fairbridge Team Centre at Broomhouse Lane Draw Dock, Fulham, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Dinner given by The Royal College of Organists at Castle Hotel, Windsor, Berkshire.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 12: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, was present this evening at a dinner given in honour of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, New Zealand, which was held at Vintners' Hall, London, EC4.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lord Clark will be held today at St James's, Piccadilly, at 3.30.

Low requiem Mass for Sir Rudolph de Trafford will be offered today at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of John Gilpin will be held at 11.30am on Tuesday, November 15, at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. Limited reserved seating will be available. For details please apply to Mr Martin Tickner, 110 Mountjoy House, Barbican, London EC2, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.

Birthdays today

Mr Justice Bingham, 50; Sir Denis Forman, 66; Sir Leslie Fowden, 58; Mr Art Garfunkel, 42; Rear-Admiral John Grant, 75; Mr J. M. Menzies, 57; M Yves Montand, 62; Dame Shelagh Roberts, MEP, 59; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rosier, 68; Mr John Shaw, 42; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, 58.

Major Simon Whitbread was wrongly referred to as Major Sir Simon Whitbread yesterday.

Luncheons

Law Society
Mr Christopher Hewetson, President of the Law Society, was host at a luncheon held at 60 Carey Street yesterday. Among those present were:
Sir Cecil Clothier, QC, the Rev Richard Harries, Mr Michael Wright, QC, Mr P. F. B. Beesley, Mr T. Draper Williams, Mr B. B. Wright, Mr A. H. Hoole (vice-president), Mr R. C. Harvey and Mr J. L. Bowron (secretary-general).

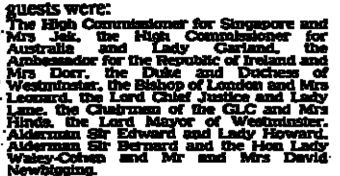
Marketors' Company
The Marketors' Company held a luncheon at Stationers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr J. K. McPhie, presided and the principal speaker was Mr David Pope.

Reception

CRUSE
A musical evening was given yesterday by Mr Donald Swann at the home of Mrs Zena Moran in aid of CRUSE, the National Organization for the widowed and their children. The guests were welcomed by Mrs Moran and Mrs Claudia Flanders introduced Mr Swann. Mr Derek Nuttall, Director of CRUSE, and Sir Sigmund Sternberg, Chairman of the Friends of CRUSE, also spoke.

Dinners

Jones Lang Wootton
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs, were the guests of honour at a dinner held in Guildhall last night by the Partners of Jones Lang Wootton, Chartered Surveyors, on the occasion of their 200th year of service in the City. Among the other guests were:



The High Commissioner for Singapore and Mrs Jek, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Garland, the Ambassador for the Republic of Ireland and Mrs Dorr, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Bishop of London and Mrs Leonard, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Lane, the Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Hinds, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, Alderman Sir Edward and Lady Howard, Alderman Sir Bernard and the Hon Lady Waley-Cohen and Mr and Mrs David Newbigging.

National Society of Conservative and Unionist Agents
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the National Society of Conservative and Unionist Agents held at the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, last night. Mr Roger Stewart, chairman, proposed a toast to HM Government, to which the Prime Minister replied. Mr Bryan Warner and Mr Kenneth Clarke, MP, also spoke. Other guests included Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP, Chairman of the Conservative Party, and Mr Peter Lane, Chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

Birkbeck College, London University
A dinner was held at Birkbeck College on October 12 in honour of Lord Denning and to mark his retirement from the presidency of the college after thirty-one years' service. The Master, Professor W. G. Overend, presided. Those attending were:
Lady Denning, Baroness Jeger, Lord Murray of Newhaven, Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, Sir Frank and Lady Hartley, Judge and Mrs Dewar, Professor E. H. Warmington (vice-president) and Mrs Warmington, Professor M J Wise (chairman of the governors) and Mrs Wise, Mrs K V Allan, Professor and Mrs W H Barber, Mr and Mrs B T Bockle, Mr and Mrs A J Caradi, Mr and Mrs B Chilmall, Mrs R L Davis, Miss J G Emery, Dr and Mrs W P Grove, Professor and Mrs Hamlyn, Miss J Howe, Mrs D G A Kerr, Professor P J H King, Mr and Mrs S Lenton, Mrs G Overend, Mr S Simpson, Mr and Mrs R E Swainson and Dr and Mrs R C Trees.

Beaumont Union

The annual dinner of the Beaumont Union will be held on Monday, October 24, at the Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly. Tickets are available from the honorary secretary.

Old Boys who have not received a notice of the dinner and wish to be on the mailing list should write to the honorary secretary, Town Wharf, Gravesend, Kent.

In tune: Guillermo Fierens, aged 39, the Argentine-born guitarist, and his former teacher, Andres Segovia, aged 90, in London yesterday. Both are giving separate concert tours.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Wedgwood and Miss M. R. Quinn
The engagement is announced between Piers Anthony Weymouth, son of the late Lord Wedgwood, and of Lady Wedgwood, of Chickgrove, Wiltshire, and Mary Regina, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Quinn, of Philadelphia, United States.

Mr H. R. Cookson and Miss L. M. Hedges
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Professor and Mrs R. C. Cookson, of Manor House, Stratford Tony, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Lucinda, elder daughter of Mr R. K. Hedges and the late Mrs P. E. Hedges and stepdaughter of Mrs S. M. Hedges, of Charlton House, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Mr J. E. S. Driver and Miss A. R. Murray
The engagement is announced between John Edmund Stapleton, elder son of the late Professor J. E. Driver and of Mrs Gwendoline Walker, of Sutton-on-Sea, Lincolnshire, and Ann Rosalie, younger daughter of the late F. J. H. Murray and of Mrs Doris Stanhope Clarke, of Ilford, Essex.

Mr D. T. McCabe and Miss H. E. Godfrey
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of the late Mr T. P. McCabe and of Mrs Thomas McCabe, of Melbourne, Australia, and Honor, elder daughter of Mr G. B. Godfrey and the late Mrs Bernard Godfrey, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. G. C. Parsons and Miss A. G. Hamylton Jones
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Colonel and Mrs Geoffrey Parsons, of Scarletts, Twyford, Berkshire, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith Hamylton Jones, of Morval House, near Looe, Cornwall.

Mr J. S. Smith and Miss A. N. L. B. Laskey
The engagement is announced between Sam, son of Mr Oliver Smith, of Old Turks, Hea, near Rye, Sussex, and Audrey, daughter of Sir Denis and Lady Laskey, of Loders Mill, near Bridport, Dorset.

Mr R. S. Hall and Miss C. J. Cave
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs H. P. Hall, of Blackpool, Lancashire, and Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N. F. Cave, of Malvern, Worcestershire.

Mr T. G. H. Lawrence and Miss C. M. Acheson-Gray
The engagement is announced between Tim, son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Lawrence, of Taniwha, Tinui, Masterton, New Zealand, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Nevill Acheson-Gray, of The Old Post House, Fairseat, Kent.

Mr G. Davis and Miss D. Griffiths
The engagement is announced between Greg, son of Mrs Don Davis, of 12 Fleur Gates, Prince's Way, Wimbledon, and the late Mr Don Davis, and Diane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs William Griffiths, of Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Mr R. MacGibbon and Miss J. Kavanagh
The engagement is announced between Ross, younger son of Professor and Mrs I. C. MacGibbon, of Clovenfords, Scotland, and Julie, daughter of the late Mr C. Kavanagh and of Mrs M. Kavanagh, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr G. W. Strang and Mrs J. B. Holworthy
The engagement is announced between Gordon William Strang, of Dock House, Beaulieu, Hampshire, husband of the late Mrs Elizabeth Strang, and Jeanette Beatrice Holworthy, of Lymedale, Milford on Sea, Hampshire, wife of the late Major Peter Holworthy. The marriage will take place quietly in January.

Mr C. R. Mitchell and Miss V. J. H. Heppel
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Mr R. N. Mitchell, of Leamington Spa, and Vivien, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander C. R. Heppel, DSO, RN, and Mrs Heppel, of Mewnan Smith, Falmouth.

Mr P. Patrick and Miss J. Page
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs James Patrick, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Page, of Farndon, Newark.

Mr and M. D. I. Smith and Miss T. M. Pentney
The engagement is announced between Miles, son of Mr and Mrs C. G. D. Smith, of Worcester, and Tessa, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Pentney, of Rotherfield, East Sussex.

Mr M. J. Walsh and Ms S. Walsh
The marriage will take place on November 5 at Reigate Register Office between Michael Walsh and Sally Walsh, followed by a service of blessing at St Peter's church, Tandridge, Surrey.

Marriages

Vice-Admiral Sir David Loram and Miss D. Keigwin
The marriage has taken place between Vice-Admiral Sir David Loram and Miss Diana Keigwin.

Mr R. H. G. Bourns and Miss F. M. Spencer
The marriage took place on October 8 at All Saints' church, Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, of Mr Robert Bourns, youngest son of Mr and Mrs H. Bourns, of Bristol, and Miss Fiona Spencer, of Zeals, Wiltshire. Father Patrick Keenan officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister Miss Cressida Spencer. Mr Nigel Bourns was best man. The reception was held at St Martin's Farm, Zeals.

Memorial service

Mr H. Merriman
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Hugh Merriman was held in Guildford Cathedral on Sunday, October 9, 1983. The prayers were read by the Rev Colin Fox, godson, and the Dean of Guildford officiated and gave an address. The lesson was read by the Rev Philip Seal. Among those present were:

Mrs Merriman (widow), Mr and Mrs Richard Edmonds, Mr and Mrs John Pope, Lord and Lady Amherst of Hackney and Mr and Mrs Simon Ladenburg (sons-in-law and daughters), Miss Anna Edmonds, Mr Charles Edmonds, Miss Mary Pope, Mr and Mrs James Lane, Mr Richard Pope, the Hon Aurelia Cecil, the Hon William Cecil, Oliver and Guy Ladenburg (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Miles Illingworth and Mr and Mrs Roland Habeler (brothers-in-law and sisters), Mr and Mrs I Lomax, Mr R Habeler, Mr and Mrs Richard Butler Adams, Mrs Peter Derrington Ward, Rear-Admiral and Mrs P H C Illingworth, Major Richard Illingworth, Mrs Michael Hughes, Mr Michael Illingworth, Mr Norman Illingworth, Mrs Jane Stubbs, Mr Milton Stubbs, Mr Timothy Stubbs, Miss Adria Stubbs, Colonel and Mrs Neville Blair, Mr and Mrs Basil Sanders.

Major-General F A H Ling (representing the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey) and Mrs Ling, Lord Nugent of Guildford, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton and Winton, Lord Ennals, Margaret Lady Amherst of Hackney, Sir Peter and Lady Morley, Sir Hilary and Lady Scott, Professor Sir David Smithers, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Smeeton, Sir Edward and Lady Tuckwell, Sir Martin Wilkinson, Lady Mullens, Lady Raisman, Mr and the Hon Mrs Christopher Bridge, the Hon Mrs George Fox, the Hon Michael and Mrs O'Brien, Major-General R D Wilson.

Col J W Sewell (Queen's Royal Surrey Regimental Association), Col F B Herd (Queen's Regimental Association), Captain and Mrs Davies (3rd Reconnaissance Regiment), Mr G Angel (Royal British Legion, Peaslake), Mr and Mrs S K Peppiatt (Akroyd and Smithers), Mr R Block (Charlesworth and Co), Mr R Bevan (Pember and Boyle), Mr J S A Cecil (L Messel), Mr J Boon (Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee), Mr R Brightwell (de Zoete, Bevan), Mr and Mrs D Knox (Spicer and Pegler), Mr and Mrs H Lang (Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund), Mr and Mrs H D Seccombe (Seccombe, Marshall Campion), Mr D H Mixen (Buckmaster and Moore), Mr Marc van Hasselt (Cranleigh School), Mr Alan Wyatt (Cranleigh Junior School), Mr J R Palmer (St Catherine's School), Mrs F Fox (Abbots Hospital), Mr L Halcrow (Godalming Tax Commissioners).

Mr and Mrs R W J Allen, Mr N Allen, Mr D Allen, Mr J Allen, Major and Mrs W G Brogan, Mr and Mrs James Barr, General Bainbridge, Mr T H B Baverstock, Mr and Mrs P Barsam, Mr Simon Boscawen, Mr H S Clarke, Mrs Campion, Mrs Geoffrey Cleverly, Mr Marcus Colby, Mr P R Colville, Captain K Crawley, Miss B J Clark, Mr Charles Eglington, Mr and Mrs J Farrier, Mr Basil Greenwell, Miss Jane Gieve, Mr Peter Garnett, Mrs F Glayn, Mr and Mrs M Gifford, Captain Gardiner, Mr C Halhead, Miss P Jones, Mr and Mrs C Jewell, Mrs Mary Jones, Mr and Mrs T F Jones, Mr N Kimber, Mrs D Leroy-Lewis, Mrs D M Liddell, Mr G Lee-Steere, Mr and Mrs R H Lawson, Mr and Mrs D Lloyd-Thomas, Mrs Leslie Maiden, Mr and Mrs W Miller, Mr and Mrs M McCall, Mrs P Milligan, Professor and Mrs A Mellows, Mr and Mrs T Nixon, Mr G Norton, Mr P Nesbitt, Mr M W Nesbitt.

Dr H Newman, Mr and Mrs R A S Offer, Miss G Patrick, Mr and Mrs Rex Percy, Mr and Mrs Robert Priestly, Mr R E C Powell, Mr Valentine Powell, Mr and Mrs David Rooper, Mrs A Rees-Reynolds, Mr T R Summers, Mrs Jane Seal, Mr Patrick Seal, Miss Penelope Seal, Mr and Mrs M Sargent, Mr P Symes, Major and Mrs I Stevens, Mrs J Tremlett, Dr and Mrs Tyrrell, Mr K S G Wills, Mr and Mrs Wace, Mrs M Wynter-Morgan, Commander J Whitton, Dr Mary Yoxall, Mr and Mrs R B Yates, Mrs John Arthur, Mr James Atherton, Mrs Richard Atherton, Mr Alan Archer-Smith, Mr and Mrs H Bowell, Mr Richard Blumer, Mrs Colin Bothway, Mr R C Bookham, Mr and Mrs A P Blumer, Mr George Birks, Mr John Brooks, Mr and Mrs J F Brown, Mrs David Beck, Mr and Mrs D G Burgess, Mrs F Cox, Mr and Mrs D Clarke.

Mr and Mrs J Cutting, Mr N Cheshire, Mr P Chappell, Mr and Mrs W Cornish, Mr J L Clements, Mr and Mrs William Dudgeon, Mr Gerald Dennis, Mr and Mrs R D Dale, Mr H Davies, Mr W Darbyshire, Mr and Mrs Herbert Despard, Mr M Eaglen, Mrs M Farrow, Mr J Fairman, Mr F G Foster, Mr G Ferguson, Mr and Mrs M J Faulkner, Mr and Mrs Ian Gilroy, Mr and Mrs Harris, Mr and Mrs A Hackett-Jones, Mr R Hubbard, Mrs A Hampson, Mr N Hooper, Mr and Mrs Peter Hicks, Mr and Mrs R Henry, Mr A W V Ireland, Mr D Jackson, Mr J C Kay, Mr D C Kay, Mr and Mrs W Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Michael Ladenburg, Mr and Mrs Richard Ladenburg, Mr F J Lebeau, Mr J B Lambert, Mr K Loughnan, Mr A V Lemon, Miss Marchant, Mr D J Mitchell, Mr Peter Mason, Mr R May, Mr M Minoprio, Mr D Perry, Mr and Mrs K J Pitcher, Mr and Mrs Petch, Miss B Platt, Mr T Parker, Mr John Rose, Mr J Rankin, Mr J Robertson, Mr and Mrs S E J Raven, Mr R O Smith, Mrs Lucy Scott, Mr F Scarlet, Mr B Troughton, Miss Sheila Vere-Nicoll, Mr S A Wallace, Mr N L Wilson, Mr R W Williams, Mrs Tessa Wilson, Mr Richard Wells, Mr D V Wood, Mr J Wright, Mr and Mrs F Worley.

Service dinners

Joint Service Defence College
The Chief of Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, was principal guest at a dinner held by the Joint Service Defence College at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, yesterday. The Commandant JSDC, Rear-Admiral D. C. Jenkin, and the Admiral President, Vice-Admiral Sir Simon Cassels, were joint hosts. The guests included senior officers of the three Services.

Colonels Commandant, Royal Artillery
The Colonels Commandant Royal Regiment of Artillery held their annual dinner in the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, last night. The Master Gunner, St James's Park, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony, presided.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Group Captain R. Humphrey to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in succession to Group Captain A. J. McCreery.

Cranfield Institute of technology

The annual meeting of the Convocation of Cranfield will be held on November 19 in the study centre of the Cranfield Institute of Technology at 11am. All members of the Convocation of Cranfield are welcome to attend. Further information may be obtained from the Convocation office at the institute. Tel: Bedford 750111, ext 3362.

OBITUARY

MR DAVID FOOTMAN

Studies in Russian revolutionary history

Mr David Footman, CMG, who died on October 8 at the age of 88 was one of the earlier chroniclers in this country of the revolutionary movements which preceded the Russian Revolution of 1917 and subsequently wrote a number of books on the revolution and its aftermath. He was also one of the earliest Fellows of St Antony's College, Oxford, a centre of Soviet studies.

Entering academic life at the age of 58, he found British scholarship on the Soviet Union barely out of its infancy and the subsequent growth of this field at Oxford was much stimulated by the research and teaching activities of the Russian and East European Centre at the College of which Footman was the first director. A man of singular courtesy, sharp intelligence and great kindness, and a rare brand of wry wit, he adapted very readily to the academic world and was greatly respected by the community he had joined relatively late in life.

David John Footman was born on September 17 1895, the son of a Church of England minister. He was educated at Marlborough and New College, Oxford, served during the First World War in the Royal Berkshire Regiment and was decorated with the Military Cross for bravery during the battle of the Somme, where he was also seriously wounded.

From 1919 to 1929 he served in the Levant Consular Service, an experience which provided the background and many of the characters for the witty and urbane novels he was to write later, (*Half-way East* (1935), *Pig and Pepper* (1936) and *Pemberton* (1943)). In 1927 he had married a cousin, Joan Isabel Footman, but the marriage, which was childless, was dissolved in 1936.

He took up employment in 1929 with the HMV record company, wandering at large in the Balkans with the aim of spotting talent for the recording of local folk-songs. He always claimed later to have known nothing about music, but his lively and original imagination and good eye for character enabled him to keep up a steady enough supply of material to please his employers, and Footman himself looked back on that period of his life as one of his happiest and most carefree.

In 1935 he entered the Foreign Office, was appointed CMG in 1950 and in 1953 he left the service to take up his Fellowship at St Antony's. In 1959 he became University Lecturer in Russian Studies, retiring in 1963 when he was elected to an Emeritus Fellowship.

He had already shown his interest in revolutionary history in 1944 with his account of the assassination of Alexander II in *Red Prelude*, still the standard work on the inner life of the People's Will organization and of its most notorious leader, Andrey Zhelyabov, and in 1946 with his biography of Ferdinand Lassalle, *The Primrose Path*. He contributed articles to *St Antony's Papers*, of which he was also editor, and in 1962 he wrote his *Civil War in Russia*, to be followed a year later by *The Russian Revolution*, an account for schoolchildren.

His very charming memoirs of his childhood were published in 1974 under the title *Dead Yesterday*, and his biography of Antonin Besse, the founder of St Antony's, is due to be published in the near future.

MAJOR GENERAL R. E. COAKER

Major-General R. E. Coaker, CB, CBE, MC, who died on October 11 at the age of 65, had a distinguished career in the Royal Armoured Corps, and as Director of Military Operations from 1970 to 1972 he bore the brunt in the MoD of the steadily escalating and worsening situation in Northern Ireland.

Ronald Edward Coaker was born on November 28, 1917, a son of Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. Coaker, Indian Army. He went from Wellington to Sandhurst, and was commissioned into Skinner's Horse, Indian Army, in 1937. He served with his regiment in the Middle East, Italy and Burma during the Second World War and was awarded the MC in 1942.

After the war he transferred from the Indian Army to the 17/21st Lancers, which regiment he commanded from 1956 to 1958. As a particularly able staff officer with a marked ability to distinguish the wood from the trees, Coaker held some important staff appointments; he was GSO 1, 7 Armoured Division from 1954-56, Col GS to the CDS, 1958-60, Director of Defence Plans (Army), 1964-66. From 1961 to 1962 he was Commandant of the RAC Centre.

On promotion to Major-General in 1967 he was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff (Intelligence) at SHAPE, and became Director of Military Operations at the MoD in 1970. He retired from the army in 1972. He was made CBE in 1963 and CB (for his services in connexion with Northern Ireland) in 1972. He was Colonel of the 17/21st Lancers from 1965 to 1975.

Coaker was an excellent example of the officer who is equally at home at regimental duty and on the staff. He knew Whitehall thoroughly and was popular with both his Service and Civil Service colleagues. Always reliable and unflappable, his long and lean frame concealed an acute mind and his capacity for work seemed unlimited.

A dedicated cavalryman (he had begun his service when his regiment was still horsed), he never permitted his personal inclinations to cloud his judgment and he was one of the best DMOs since the end of the war.

He married Johanna Curzon in 1946 and they had one son and two daughters. After his retirement from the army he devoted himself to country pursuits and was made a Deputy Lieutenant of Rutland in 1973, and High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1980.

PROF ELIZABETH BRUNNER

Professor Elizabeth Brunner, who died aged 63 on October 6, had a distinguished career in research and teaching at the University of Oxford and at Lancaster where she held a personal chair in economics from 1975. She was general editor of *The Journal of Industrial Economics* from 1971 to 1983, and a member of the English Tourist Board from 1978 until recently. She represented the board on various commissions including the Holiday Care Service where she was particularly concerned with holidays for the disabled and disadvantaged.

Her entry into the profession of economist was almost accidental. She graduated in English from Oxford in 1942 and took up a post with the Nuffield College Post-War Social Reconstruction Survey. As a result, in 1944 she became Research Assistant to the late Philip Andrews, then a Fellow of Nuffield College.

Thus began a long partnership which produced several important jointly authored works including *Capital Development in Steel* (1951), *The Life of Lord Nuffield* (1955), and after Andrew's death, *Studies in Pricing* (1975). She also wrote *Holiday Making and the Holiday Trades* (1945) which foreshadowed her later practical interest in the tourist industry.

From 1946 to 1967 she was a member of the research staff of Nuffield College. During that period she was in charge of the teaching of economics at St Anne's, was Secretary of the Oxford Economists' Research Group and, with Andrews, organized the Oxford University Graduate Seminar in Industrial Economics which did much to foster the exchange of ideas between leading businessmen and economists.

Her outstanding practical knowledge of industry was further enriched by consultancy work before the Monopolies Commission and the Restrictive Practice Court, and several visiting professorships in the United States, France and Italy.

In 1967 she came to the Economics Department at Lancaster with Andrews and began a distinctive contribution to the life of a new university. She brought to it the best of the Oxford tradition of care and interest in the whole student as a person, drawing out personality and ability through her enthusiastic teaching. Students and younger staff were infected by her passion for application of theory to the real problems

MR THOMAS AXFORD, VC

Mr Thomas Leslie Axford, VC, MM, died on October 11 at the age of 89. He was returning home to Australia after attending a VC and GC reunion held in London this week.

Axford won his VC while serving with the Australian Imperial Forces during the Allied advance in August 1918. The platoon next to the one in which he was serving was pinned down by machine gun fire from a German trench and was sustaining heavy casualties. Axford rushed the enemy machine gun crews silencing them with Mills bombs and then proceeded to clear the German trench with a single handed bayonet charge, killing ten of the enemy and taking six prisoners.

He then threw the machine guns over the trench parapet and called for the delayed platoon to come on, only then rejoining his own platoon for its own advance.

Prior to this he had laid out the tapes for the jumping off position for the attack only 100 yards from the enemy and remained in the open as a special patrol to adjudge whether the enemy had discovered any unusual movement from the Allied side.

Correction

In yesterday's edition of *The Times* it was wrongly reported that Captain Marcos Dimitris Lemos had died on October 9 and an account of his life was printed. It was in fact Captain Marcos Theodore Lemos, also a well-known member of the Greek shipping community in London, who had died. We offer our sincere apologies to Captain Marcos Dimitris Lemos for the distress the mistake must have caused.

Science report

Infra-red view opens up heavens

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Twice a day since January astronomers from the United States, Britain and other European countries have been gathering data from the coldest man-made object ever to fly in space as it passes over a radio-tracking station in Britain.

The object is the heart of the helium-fuelled infra-red astronomy satellite (Iras), which has been giving scientists the first glimpse of some of the hottest material in the universe, hidden hitherto from ground or space-borne telescopes.

Discoveries already made include the possibility of a previously unknown planetary system circling the star Vega. That is a tiny fraction of the information which is enabling astronomers to remap and recatalogue much of the physical matter in space.

Five new comets, a ring of dust around the Andromeda galaxy, and a newly-forming star the size of the Sun in a sector of the Milky Way nearby are among the findings.

Before the infra-red telescope was launched to provide a new window on the heavens, the sky was studied through the picture observed in visible light, through radio waves or X-rays. Yet about 20 to 30 per cent of the energy radiated from the birth and death of galaxies and stars and other energetic events is estimated to be in the infra-red band of radiation.

About 2,000 objects have been viewed each day and the accumulated data may take 10 years to sift. But the pictures constructed from the satellite's signals which are attracting particular attention are those which allow astronomers to peer through the dust-obscured centre of the Milky Way and Starburst galaxies that form hundreds or thousands of new stars each year.

Iras is also observing and mapping the cold matter in space; interstellar gas and dust, asteroids, planets, rings around galaxies and protostars. Because these materials do not shine they are not visible to optical telescopes.

The infra-red telescope is expected to catalogue more than 250,000 objects in the Milky Way and other galaxies and to map about 15,000 asteroids closer to Earth, of which only about 3,000 have been observed before.

Accurate observations are possible only while the liquid helium carried on board to cool the telescope's detectors lasts. It is expected to have evaporated entirely after 340 days

Law Report October 13 1983

Full permission approves outline details

Etheridge v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another
Before Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered October 11]

Full planning permission for houses on part of a site for which outline planning permission had previously been granted for housing also served as an approval for details reserved in the original outline permission, Mr Justice Woolf held in the Queen's Bench Division.

Mr Clifford Joseph for the applicant; Mr John Laws for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the applicant sought relief in respect of a decision of the secretary of state on March 3, 1983, that he had no jurisdiction to determine an appeal by the applicant against the refusal of the Torbay Borough Council, Devon, to grant planning permission which he had sought.

There was a conflict of authority as to whether such a decision should be challenged by means of an application to the court under section 245 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, in which form the proceedings had originally been brought, or by means of an application for judicial review.

In order to obviate any jurisdictional problem, and without deciding the point, his Lordship had granted the applicant leave to apply also for judicial review.

Outline planning permission with details reserved had been granted in 1965 for the building of up to 30 houses on land in Torquay. The same year full permission had been granted in respect of two plots on that land, and those houses had been commenced before 1968.

In 1982, the council had refused to approve reserved matters pursuant to the 1965 outline permission, in respect of another plot on that land. The applicant had appealed to the secretary of state who refused to determine the appeal on the ground that it was out of time, by virtue of paragraph 20 of Schedule 24 to the 1971 Act, in that development pursuant to the outline permission had not begun before 1968 and the application for approval had not been made before April 1, 1972.

In *Cardiff Corporation v Secretary of State for Wales* ((1971) 22 P&CR 718), Mr Justice Thesiger had held that an application for full planning permission was also an application for approval of detail.

Following that reasoning, although the application for full permission which had been granted in 1965 had not been made pursuant to the outline permission, the objective effect of that permission was exactly the same as would have been that of an approval of reserved detail. Accordingly the building of those houses was in fact development pursuant to the outline permission, even though the builder was not consciously exercising his rights under that grant as distinct from the other.

The conditions in paragraph 20 therefore did not apply, and it was still open to the applicant to seek approval of details pursuant to the 1965 permission. The secretary of state had thus been wrong to hold that he had no jurisdiction to determine the appeal.

It would not, however, have been sufficient that development covered by the outline permission had begun before 1968. If the reserved detail had not by some means been approved, such building would have been unlawful and would not avail to prevent the application of paragraph 20.

Solicitor: Baileys Shaw & Gillett for Tozers, Dawlish; Treasury Solicitor.

Right to a paid water supply not an easement

Rance v Elvin and Another
Before Mr Justice Nicholls
[Judgment delivered October 12]

A right to a metered supply of water which imposed a primary obligation on the servient owner to pay the water charges was not capable of forming the subject matter of an easement. It imposed a positive obligation which was not altered by the dominant owner's willingness to reimburse the servient owner for charges so incurred. The existence of an easement could not depend on a willingness to pay an indemnity.

Mr Justice Nicholls so held in the Chancery Division dismissing an action by the plaintiff, Mr David Rance, for a declaration that he was entitled by way of an easement to an uninterrupted supply of water passing through a meter on adjoining land owned by Malcway Ltd, a company of which Mr David Elvin was the majority shareholder, the water charges being paid by Mr Elvin.

Mr Michael Brindle for the plaintiff; Mr Terence Cullen and Mr Richard McCombe for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that Mr Rance and Mr Elvin were neighbours who shared a common water supply provided by the Essex Water Company. The water was charged for by means of a meter situated on Malcway's land, and Malcway was liable to pay the charges so incurred.

Mr Rance was ready to pay his due proportion of the charges and he wished to ensure that no interference could be caused to his water supply by Mr Elvin or a successor in title refusing to pay the water charge or in any other way.

Mr Rance and Mr Elvin had bought their adjoining properties from a common vendor. The conveyance to Mr Rance dated November 18, 1977 had granted, *inter alia*, the right to free and uninterrupted passage and running of water through the water pipes situated in the vendor's retained land, with all easements proper for laying, connecting, constructing, repairing, etc, the same (the purchaser to make good at his own expense all damage occasioned thereby). No mention was made of the payment for the supply of water.

The conveyance to Malcway dated November 29, 1978 was thus not only necessarily subject to such easements but also made expressly so, subject only to Mr Rance's contribution for repairs and so on.

His Lordship found that the right to a water supply paid for by the servient owner was not capable of being an easement and thereby passing on conveyance. It imposed a positive obligation on the servient owner and it was well established that, save in the anomalous case of an easement of fencing, a right in the nature of an easement could only impose negative obligations on the servient owner.

Mr Rance's readiness to pay his share of the charges made no difference; the existence of an easement could not depend on a willingness to pay an indemnity.

Solicitors: Freshfields; Gepp & Sons, Chelmsford.

(continued from page 27)

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 692.1 down 6.1
FT Gilts: 81.40
FT All Share: 81.40 down 0.26
Bargains: 20,024
Datastream USM Leaders Index96.39 down 1.45
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1268 up 2.86
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,563.25 up 70.16
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 736.68 up 1.32
Amsterdam:128.86 down 0.07
Sydney: AO Index 695.3 down 9.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 963.70 down 8.60
Brussels: General Index 128.86
Paris: CAC Index 144.7 up 0.3
Zurich: SKA General Index289.6 up 0.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5040 down ¼ cent
Index 83.7 unchanged
Dm 3.9350 up 0.0350
FrF 12.01 up 0.0950
Yen 352.50 up 2.50
Dollar
Index 126.3 up 0.6
DM 2.6105
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5025
Dollar DM 2.6085
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.575342
SDR£0.704694

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9 7/16 – 9⅜
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝ – 9¾
3 month DM 5⅞ – 5¾
3 month FrF 14¾ – 14½
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9⅝
Treasury long bond 103 1/16 – 103¼
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: *9.719 per cent.*

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $395.75 pm $394.75 close $394.50 – 395.25 (£262.65 – 263.15)
New York latest: $402.45
Krugerrand* (per coin): $405.75 - 406.25 £270 - 271)
Sovereigns* (new): $93 – 94 (£62 - 62.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: BSG International, Clive Discount Holdings, Coats Patons, Empire Stores (Bradford), Farnell Electronics, Frank G. Gates, James (Maurice) industries, John Mowlem & Co, New Central Witwatersrand, Newmarket (1983) (third quarter), Office and Electronic Machines, Shires Investment, Swedish Match AB (eight months), Time Products.
Finals: Druck Holdings, Highland Electronics Group, John Maunders Construction, CH Pearce & Sons, Photo-Me International, F. W. Thorpe.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Annual Meetings: Dixons Group, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (noon). **Stoddard Holdings**, Glenpartick Works, Elderslie, Renfrewshire (noon). **Clark (Matthew)**, Central Conference Centre, 90 Central Street EC1 (noon). **Mid Wynd International Investment Trust**, 16 Overgate, Dundee (11am).

NOTEBOOK

Pretax profits at Bejam, the frozen food and kitchen appliance group, improved by only 2.5 per cent to £12m during the year to July 2, largely because food prices fell. But sales of freezers and refrigerators rose strongly. The final dividend is increased from 1.50p net to 1.75p net, making 3.25p net for the year compared with 2.75p.
Ashton Mining, in which the Malaysia Mining Corporation is the major shareholder, is raising A$70m (£43m) by a rights issue and private placement. The cash will go towards Ashton's share of the cost of the Argyle diamond venture in Western Australia. The rights issue terms are 4 shares for every 10 held at A$1 a share, half paid

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● Ecuador has signed agreements for a $431m new loan and the rescheduling of about $1.2 billion of debt principal repayments. The rescheduled payments fall due between next month and December, 1983.

Pound slips half a cent but gains against European currencies

Dollar rises on fears of oil supply crisis in the Middle East

By Our Financial Correspondent

The dollar made sharp gains yesterday and sterling also rose against European currencies as fears of renewed unrest in the Middle East continued to overshadow stock markets and foreign exchanges.

Iran's threat to cut off oil supplies passing through the Straits of Hormuz and fears that the Iran/Iraq war would intensify were again decisive factors in the strength of the dollar after several weeks of weakness.

The dollar rose from DM 2.5865 to DM 2.6150 during the day, and also gained against all other currencies, including sterling, which finished down half a cent at $1.5040.

The pound's overall value reminded unchanged but this masked gains against leading European currencies and the yen. The pound gained 3 pfennigs against the Deutsche mark and finished above 12 French francs.

Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, who is also president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, added a new twist to the heightened tension in the oil market by claiming that the West was trying to "put an end" to Opec.

Despite market fears about the prospect of a new oil supply crisis, oil traders and governments continue to play down the likely impact on oil prices and supplies even if the Iranians were to carry out their threat to block the Straits of Hormuz.

Prices of cargoes of crude oil on the spot market remained almost unchanged yesterday, with both Arab light and North Sea Forties crude still being quoted at a discount to the official term contract price.

Companies and government officials point out that the amount of oil exported from the Gulf has fallen sharply in recent years. It now accounts for only 20 per cent of free world supplies, compared with approximately 33 per cent three years ago.

Stocks of oil are also plentiful, amounting to more than 90 days of supplies, while several oil-producing countries both inside and outside Opec have spare productive capacity which might become available in a crisis.

The International Energy Agency is continuing to monitor the situation closely, however, and traders acknowledge the heightened Middle East tension, which sparked a series of unconfirmed rumours early yesterday about tankers being blocked or even sunk in the Gulf.

Dr Otaiba's remarks underline that Opec itself is more concerned about the prospect of a further fall in oil prices caused by the renewed softness in the market.

While ruling out a new Arab oil embargo as impractical in the present market conditions, he said that Opec would not hesitate to undercut non-Opec producers if there was a new threat to stable oil prices.

Thomson buys £7.5m Clyde oil stake

Another reshuffle of ownership in the North Sea was foreshadowed yesterday with the International Thomson Organisation announcing the purchase of a slice the Balmoral field and other North Sea prospects owned by Clyde Petroleum and the Bowater group.

The complex deal comes soon after BP's controversial plan to auction part of the Forties field, and provides further evidence of the tax-motivated restructuring of the North Sea industry that analysts have been expecting.

Yesterday's deal involves the purchase by Thomson North Sea of an 8 per cent interest in North Sea block 16/21 – which contians the 70 million barrel Balmoral field – from Clyde Petroleum, with part of Clyde's interest in six other North Sea blocks.

Clyde will receive £7.5m form the deal, of which £4.5m will go to Bowater, which is also selling its interest in the same blocks to Thomson using Clyde as in *intermediary*.

Thomson has also agreed to carry Clyde's share of development costs on its remaining 10 per cent stake in Balmoral. The practical effect is that Thomson will now pay for 16 per cent of the field's estimated development cost of $700m.

The field, one of the smallest to be developed in the North Sea, is operated by Sun Oil, the American oil company, and is expected to receive government development approval soon, leading to oil production in 1987.

City Editor's Comment

Model that failed to fit the mould

The Treasury does not appear to great advantage in the autopsy, published today by the National Economic Development Council, of the great "model-rigging" row which erupted between the trade unions and Sir Geoffrey Howe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a council meeting in April last year.

The unions had *asked* the Treasury to use its model of the economy to look at what would happen if the Government increased spending on investment, as they and the employers had been urging.

Naturally, they expected the model to find in their favour. previous experience had suggested that it would. Instead the Chancellor presented them with figures purporting to show that higher government spending would have only the briefest impact in stimulating the economy. Within five years output and employment would actually be lower than otherwise. Inflation would be much worse.

This was obviously a happy result for the Chancellor, since it vindicated the Government's economic strategy. But it provoked howls of outrage from the unions who alleged that the model had been fixed.

***The Neddy study puts* a rather more sophisticated gloss on the matter. What happened, Neddy says, is that the Treasury had just amended its model. The new version incorporated much stronger "crowding out" effects than before.**

Fiscal expansion led, through higher wages, to more rapid inflation, dampening consumer spending and worsening competitiveness. And the extra government borrowing pushed up interest rates, "crowding out" borrowing for private investment and driving the exchange rate higher, so that industry was priced out of international markets.

"Crowding out" was exacerbated because the Treasurey insisted on pegging money supply growth – wich would be a strange thing for a government set on fiscal expansion to do.

But the most recent version of the Treasury model has apparently toned down these effects. "It now seems unlikely that crowding out and inflation would in fact be as severe as presented to council in April 1982", Neddy says.

On the contrary, output (though not employment) is still higher after five years than it would otherwise have been. Inflation is also higher but, not by much.

Neddy also takes the opportunity to do some simulations of its own on the newest version of the Treasury model which bear an interesting similarity to projections recently done for *The Times*.

After testing the effects both of a government boost to demand and an increase in world trade, its paper concludes: "There is little doubt that expansion of demand, wether unilaterally or in conjuction with other countries, can result in output higher than otherwise for 3 to 4 years."

But inflation rises and the output gains fade away. Crowding out effects, while weaker than the Treasury said last year, still operate.

Neddy has also looked at some supply side improvements, notably lower pay deals, which it says would boost growth, raise employment and cut infaltion throughout the following five years.

A marginal improvement in export performance coupled with lower earnings could reduce unemployment by well over 200,000 within three years, it says.

Large scale expansion of demand cannot bring unemployment down permanently without some means of controlling inflation.

"But a better supply side performance means very high unemployment is nonetheless not inevitable" Neddy concludes. There is some comfort there for both unions and the Chancellor.

Guinness Peat in £21m trust deal

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Guinness Peat, the banking and financial group which has been struggling back to health, is strengthening its highly-geared balance sheet by buying an investment trust, Moorside Trust.

GP has agreed a share offer valuing Moorside at £21.6m or 111p a share – 10 per cent above net asset value. This is backed by a cash offer of £19.6m, the bulk of which involves Morgan Grenfell underwriting GP shares.

The deal is in effect a disguised rights issue and will transform GP's balance sheet, increasing the group's net worth by at least £16m to £59m and halving borrowings from about £32m to £16m.

Mr Alastair Morton, chairman, said it was the final step in restoring the group and Guinness Peat could now concentrate on consolidating and developing existing businesses. "The purpose of this deal is to give ourselves flexibility, not to rush out and buy things", he added.

Two years ago, Guiness Peat suffered huge losses in commodities followed by a celebrated boardroom row between its founder, Lord Kissin, and the former chairman, Mr Edmund Dell. Its problems were further compounded by a £15m bad debt to a Californian tyre trading company.

Since then, under Mr Morton, the group has been restructured, the commodity side hived off and losses wiped out. It raised £20m with a rights issue in March as a first step to restoring the balance sheet.

GP is now promising an interim dividend to be paid next June, the first payout since 1981. Profits in the six months to April 30 were £1.336m after tax and minorities and at least £1.5m is forecast in the 11 months to September 30, although Mr Morton said: "It would be surprising if we're not above that number."

Including shares in Moorside which Guinness Peat already owns, the group has irrevocable acceptances for its offer from shareholders owning more than 50 per cent of the Moorside equity.

If the share offer was fully taken up, it would involve issuing an extra 46.6m Guinness Peat shares, equal to about 26 per cent of the enlarged share capital.

The deal is subject to approval by Guinness Peat shareholders at an extraordinary meeting.

Guinness Peat's shares closed unchanged at 46p yesterday while shares in Moorside rose by 9p to 104p.

Speculation of Mirror newspaper hive-off

By Derek Pain
City Correspondent

Reed International, the newsprint to wallpaper group, is believed to be planning to copy Trafalgar house and demerge its newspaper interests.

There was strong seculation in the City yesterday that Reed, which is known to be keen to unload the Mirror newspaper group, was preparing to announce next week that it had decided to sell off shares in its newspaper interests or go for a straightforward demerger with existing shareholders getting free shares in the newspaper enterprise.

Sir Alex Jarratt, Reed's chairman, is overseas and was unavialable for comment yesterday. His chief executive, Mr Leslie Carpenter, is on holiday. In their absence there was nobody available at Reed to comment.

With the Reuter's news agency flotation now likely next spring, any moves to demerge the Mirror group would be certain to attract a rapturous reception in the City.

Some believe that the full advantages of a Reuter's flotatien, which could value the news agency and financial information group at about £1,500m, would not be reflected in Reed's share price because of the wide spread of the group's interests.

The speculation which was circulating yesterday was, as befits any unconfirmed story, short on facts. It was, for example, not clear whether only Reed's national newspapers were allegedly set for a demerger.

Trafalgar House demerged Fleet Holdings in March last year. The shares hovered uncertainly at about 22p on their first day and subsequently fell to 15p. Yesterday they were 130p.

Reed shares fell 6p to 314p yesterday.

Chubb chief resigns after board dispute

By Jeremy Warner

Mr Brian Lamming is leaving his job as managing director of the security systems group Chubb, because of a disagreement with the board on the way in which the future development of the group should be undertaken. He intends to seek compensation.

Mr Lamming, who is on a three-year contract at a basic of £55,000 a year, joined the company only two and a half years ago from Thomas Tilling. He will be succeeded by Mr Philip Crossland who joined the board in September from the group's offshoot Chubb Fire.

The company refused to elaborate on the reasons for Mr Lamming's departure. Mr William Randall, Chubb chairman, said that Mr Lamming had handed in his resignation at a board meeting yesterday. "The matter of compensation had been placed in the hands of our lawyers", he said.

Compensation of over £100,000 is bound to revive the controversy over golden handshakes. Only last week, Consolidatd Goldfields revealed that it had agreed to pay the former chief executive of its American operation, Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, £405,000 for loss of office. The City's big pension funds have been pushing for some months for a central register of directors' service contracts to help stamp out big compensation payments.

It is believed in the City that Mr Lamming's dispute with the company could have arise over the possiblity of making a large acquistion in the United States. The company's strategy has been to build up its electronic security systems side particularly in the United States and there could have been a row over how this should be accomplished.

Mr Laming has been identified with the conservative nature of his training as an engineer while Mr Randall, whose voice on Chubb's board of directors does not seem to have diminished during Mr Lamming's chairmanship, has been identified with a desire to make acquistions in the past.

Several stock broking firms sharply downgraded their profit forecasts for Chubb last month.

Brokers now expect perhaps £15m in profits

Plea to close Kei Chong

Hongkong (AP-Dow Jones) – The Registrar General yesterday petitioned the High Court to wind up Kei Chong Home Service Life Insurance, controlled indirectly by the troubled Carrian Group.

Kei Chong, is a wholly-owned unit of China Underwriters Life and General Insurance, a subsidiary of Carrian Investments. The Registrar General earlier filed a winding up petition against China Underwriters.

The registrar General said that as provisional liquidator he would try to dispose of the company as a going concern in the interests of policy holders.

The petition against Kei Chong will be heard on November 9.

The government move comes after the filing of winding petitions against Carrian Investments, – a publicly – quoted company, and its private parent company, Carrian Holdings, by several banks

Shares rise after weak opening

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks recovered from their weak opening, yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 3 points. It was down 1.42 turning in early trading, marginally positive later.

Volume was about 31,740,000 shares compared with Tuesday's 37,280,000.

WALL STREET

"The most significant thing that I see is the volume was only 18 million shares in the first hour – there was very little selling pressure", said Mr Ricky T. Harrington, vice-president-technical analysis of Interstate Securities Corp in Charlotte North Carolina.

Rolm Corp was down 3⅛ at 57⅛; Manhattan National down 2⅛ at 14¼ CBS down 2⅛ at 78¼ Teledyne down 1¼ at 166 and Lockheed down ½ at 44¼.

Gainers included **Texas Instruments up 3¼ at 123, and Coleco up 2¼ at 30⅛.**

IBM was unchanged at 132¾ General Motors was 76⅞ up ⅛. Southern Pacific 38½ down ½; Standard Oil of Indiana 50 up 1; American Express 38⅛ down ⅛ and International Paper 52½ off 1⅛

Sunlight rejects fresh Brengreen bid

By Philip Robinson

Brengreen (Holdings), the office cleaning and refuse collection group, yesterday increased its offer for Sunlight Services, the laundry company. The new bid values Sunlight at £36.5m.

But Sunlight which has consistently spurned Brengreen's approaches, rejected the bid, claiming it was being made with over-rated paper which, if accepted, might give Sunlight shareholders a roller-coaster ride.

In the stock market, Brengreen's shares eased 5p to 95p. Sunlight's shares jumped 50p to a record for the year of 265p. The shares have changed hands at under 100p this year. Brengreen's share offer values them at 285p. It is offering three of its shares for each Sunlight share or 291p cash.

Mr David Evans, the Brengreen chairman, says his offer is final and will lapse if not unconditional within a fortnight. It has already been cleared of any Monopolies Commission investigation.

He says the merger makes commercial sense, adding Sunlight's laundry business to Brengreen's office cleaning side and allowing the two to pitch for major privitization contracts with a complete package of services.

Mr John Ivey, the Sunlight chief executive, says Sunlight has its own office cleaning business and has been tendering for the hospital contracts alone.

"We have no intention of being used to plug holes in the Brengreen business and I don't think Sunlight shareholders will allow it. I would not work for David Evans, even if he succeeds in getting our business."

Investors' Notebook, page 18

Exco pursues brokerage holding

By Wayne Lintott

The bargaining between Britain's leading institutions and stockbrokers over who buys whom and at what price intensified yesterday when money broker Exco International confirmed that it is continuing talks with three brokers.

Exco join Mercantile House confirming that it is in talks with leading brokers, although similar meetings have been going on between the institutions and brokers for months.

The partners of most of the leading brokers were in meetings last night as the pace of the talks increased.

The talks take on increased significance now that the Stock Exchange membership has voted to accept the Government's deal to keep the Exchange out of the Restrictive Practices Court.

Among the front runners to *attract institutional investment* are James Capel, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee and Phillips & Drew.

Exco has been after a brokerage stake – the maximum permitted is 29.9 per cent – since acquiring W. I. Carr's overseas business in May, last year.

Several senior partners of the leading brokers were anxious yesterday to play down the significance of the talks.

One partner said that the most efficient "are looking to the future. Not trying to find an investor." He then refused to say whether his firm were involved in the Exco talks.

The brokers will need some huge cash injections if they are to compete with the big American houses.

£15m deal ensures share in Gammon construction

Trafalgar joins Jardine in Hongkong

By Vivien Goldsmith

Jardine Matheson is selling a 50 per cent stake in its engineering and construction subsidiary Gammon (Hongkong) to Trafalgar House for between £15m and £20m.

The exact price that Trafalgar will pay depends on an audit of Gammon as of September 30 this year.

Mr Simon Keswick effectively took over at Jardine in June pledged to reduce Jardine's debt from more than 80 per cent to 60 per cent of equity.

His first move was to sell a majority stake in one of Jardine's most profitable offshoots, Rennies Consolidated Holdings, the South African hotel and travel industry arm of Jardine, for £95m.

Gammon is a leading construction company in Hongkong with subsidiaries in Singapore and Malaysia.

It will become the main civil engineering and construction unit in the Far East for both Jardine and Cementation, the civil engineering division of Trafalgar House.

Mr Martin Barrow, the *regional managing director of* Jardine in Hongkong and China, said: "We are very pleased that Trafalgar House and Jardine are to become partners in Gammon which will enable the company to have greater scope not only in Hongkong, but more significantly in the region.

This represents another step in our policy of forming regional joint ventures with substantial partners who can contribute specialized international expertise."

Cementation has been trying to enter the Far East market for some time, but in spite of winning the contract to supply steel vessels and structures for the Castle Peak power station in Hongkong and providing structural steel for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation through Redpath Dorman Long, Cementation feels it has lost contracts because it is not sufficiently established in the Far East.

Fourth generation 'taipan' of Keswick family firm

Mr Simon Keswick, 41, is the fourth generation of the Keswick family to wear the mantle of taipan or head of the house at Jardine.

Since the Keswicks of Dumfries married into the Jardine family in the middle of the last century they have maintained a hold on the company founded in 1832 by Mr William Jardine and Mr James Matheson, two Scots who found a neat profit in running contraband opium into China.

The two brothers were powerful enough to persuade the British Government to take Hongkong as part of the settlement after the Opium Wars.

The company which now has interests in construction, consumer finance, natural resources, property and freight services went public in 1960.

Two years later Mr Simon Keswick, who was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, joined the family company, where his father Sir William Keswick was chairman.

Mr Simon Keswick served Jardines in North America, Hongkong, Japan and Singapore

His older brother Mr Henry Keswick has taken a leading role in Jardine for some time, but when the 10-year reign of Mr David Newbigging – and outsider – ended two weeks ago it was Mr Simon Keswick who was poised to take over.

After the June coup, which put Jardine's firmly back with the Keswick family, Simon Keswick lost no time in bringing in changes.

He reorganized the management and tok steps to reduce the companies debt burden.

Thermax in merger with metal firm

By Andrew Cornelius

V. W., the London-based sheet metal fabricator, the shares of which were suspended at 70p on the USM in June, yesterday announced details of a merger with Thermcx, an unquoted glass processing group.

The deal, which has to be approved by V. W. shareholders on November 4, effectively amounts to a reverse takeover of V. W. by Thermax.

Last year V. W. reported losses of £59,779, after tax and extraordinary items, against profit of £629,550 in the previous year. The newly-merged company will be chaired by Mr Harry Jackson, an associate director of GEC, and will be renamed V. W. Thermax. The group will have an annual turnover of £8m and will employ 370 people.

Under the terms of the deal, which has been agreed by the two boards, V. W. will acquire Thermax for £5.75m. A total of 4.75 million shares in the new company will then be offered for sale by tender at a minimum price of £1 per share.

The board of Thermax indicated yesterday that the merger was a quick and simple route towards a stock market listing. V. W. shareholders find that their shares which were suspended at 70p in June are now being offered at a minimum of £1 each.

Mr Jackson, the new chairman of the company, will preside over a board which includes joint representation from the boards of both V. W. and Thermax. He said yesterday that the new group is keen to expand its operations to become a more broadly based industrial holding group.

V. W supplies fabrications to Ford, Foster Wheeler, Marconi and Plessey. Thermax is in the process of reorganizing and increasing capacity in response to anticipated demand for glass products for domestic appliances and car sunroofs. In the six months to June 30, 1983, Thermax made pretax profits of £144,000 on a turnover of £1.8m

● Fitch Lovell has completed the sale of its marine farming offshoot Golden Sea Produce to Norsk Hydro.

Fitch has received a payment on completion of £1.7m cash.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Lower food prices stunt Bejam's growth

BEJAM
Year to 2.7.83
Pretax profit £12m (£11.7m)
Stated earnings 12.64p (12.49p)
Turnover £230m (£208m)
Net final dividend 1.75p (1.50p)
Share price 146 Yield 3.2
Divdend payable 21.11.83

Bejam Share Price — RELATIVE TO FTA ALL-SHARE INDEX — OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT — 170 pence, 160, 150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100

Bejam and the market have grown blithely accustomed to the frozen food company's double-digit profits growth, so a sharp slowdown to only 2.5 per cent was almost bound to cause the share price to slip back. But the 3p fall owes more to history than to the future.

The main reason for Bejam's uncharacteristically sluggish profit growth was an extraordinary one: food prices fell by 0.2 per cent in the second half. Yet barely four months after the year end, the price inflation in food is back to 7 per cent.

Lower or even falling food prices, the competitive pace being set for much of the year by unusually cheap fresh vegetables, do not narrow margins, but they do reduce profit volumes. So turnover was up by 11 per cent, less than half the historic trend, and food sales rose by almost the same amount to £230m.

This figure would have been even lower had it not been for the 14 stores opened during the year. These accounted for 6 per cent of the increase in retail food sales, an element of which was derived from the tendency of bigger stores to make proportionately more money.

By the end of the financial year Bejam had 195 stores, should have five more before 1983 is out.

Although food remains the biggest profit source – and should be the driving force behind improved performance in the current year – appliance sales have become more and more important.

Freezers, microwave ovens and refrigerators contributed £17.7m to turnover, compared with £13.7m in 1981-2. About a third of freezer sales are replacements, and since the average life of a freezer is thought to be 10 years, this should be a continuing steady source of revenue. Moreover, the percentage of British homes with a freezer is expected to rise

Bejam is unique as a supplier of bulk frozen food, and new lines such as forzen sandwiches have been well received. Its 10 per cent of the market, roughly the same as that held by J. Sainsbury, and its bigger stores in strategic location are taking Bejam increasingly into the retail, single item market.

A price earnings ratio of 18.25 per cent, full taxed, is below past levels. With full-year profits of as much as £14.5m in prospect, Bejam should recover quickly from "negative inflation" in food.

Ashton Mining

London investors whose blood pressure has just subsided after their outrage at being excluded from the Western Mining share placing cold feel their health to be endangered again by the Ashton Mining capital – raising exercise.

Of the A$70m needed to complete the funding of the giant Argyle diamond development, A$14m has been raised by a private placement among Australian institutions who have subscribed to 10.8m shares at A$ 1.30 each, cum rights. The closing Sydney price was A$1.70.

Of course, shareholders outside Australia will benefit from the other part of the exercise. A rights issue of four shares for every 10 held at A$1 half paid will bring in the remaining A$56m.

It is remotely possible that some Australian institutions will not exercise their full rights, but it does appear that London investors must be resigned to the idea that naturalization excludes them from painlessly profitable placings.

In agreeing to the placement and rights issue, the Australian authorites had two objectives in mind. The first was to remove the final obstacles to developing Argyle, which in three years could be producing 25m carats annually or half present world output. Ashton has 38.2 per cent of the Argyle Joint Venture, an unincorporated partnership in which CRA holds 56.8 per cent. Ashton had to find A$20m as its share of the recent agreement with the Western Australian Government. Without that, the recent exercise need have raised only A$50m, that being the equity element in A$260m which is Ashton's portion of the total project cost.

The second aim was to reduce the holding in Ashton of Malaysia Mining Corporation and Tanks Consolidated. After the issue and placement, their stakes will fall from 50.1 per cent and 9.5 per cent to 46.3 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

These holdings will be whittled away further over the next few years. Nevertheless, Argyle and Ashton are crucial to both these companies, not least as MMC diversifies away from tin.

Laundries

Never has there been more interest in getting things clean – dustbins, hospitals, Middle East clinics, and major hotel chains.

Collectively, the new Government-created markets for private cleaning firms to move in where civil servants formerly reigned supreme is worth £3.4 billion.

In part, it explains why laundry and office cleaning companies have been busily scrapping with one another for more than a year.

Sunlight Services first indicated the belief that big private contracts might be won more easily by large companies with a takeover bid for Johnson Group. A rival offer by Initial was included in the subsequent Monopolies Commission report which blocked both bids.

The report made clear that the Government would not alow any mergers between the top six laundry companies (the report calls them textile maintenance companies).

But the Government has clearly allowed free market forces to operate among office cleaning bids for launderers. This week, Pritchard Services was allowed to win control of Spring Grove and Brengreen to pursue Sunlight Holdings without Government interference. With that clearance, Brengreen raised its takeover bid to from £31m to £36m yesterday.

Brengreen's offer will lapse if it fails to secure control within a fortnight. The nub is the future performance of Brengeen's share price. It is currently 96p, but according to Sunlight, its value remains suspect.

At that price it values Sunlight shares at 300p against 180p before the bid. It is a level at which Brengreen claims institutional shareholders might become restless. But Sunlight has yet to issue its half time profits, normally announced three weeks ago, and these might well include a forecast for the year.

CPU Computers

CPU Computers
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1,426,000 (£912,000)
Stated earnings 4.4p (3.3p)
Turnover £19.1m (£9.6m)
Single Net Dividend 0.35p
Share price 113p
Dividend payable 2.11.83

The problem with CPU Computers is its name. It has locked into the wary view the City has of computer companies while it is, in fact, a minnow equivalent of Electrocomponents, whose growth formula CPU admires enough to copy.

It launches today its first small business computer the Octopus, backed by a TV campaign. Its two US-trained executives, Mr Tom Fitzpatrick and Mr David Jones, frankly admit that if sales are a disaster it will not affect profits.

That is because the bulk of profits derive from component and peripheral equipment sales (VDU units, discs, tapes, for example.

The shares, at 113p, deserve a much higher rating because the 10-year-old company is conservatively managed – growth from a black bank account and current sales and profits are running 50 per cent over budget, indicating well over £2m for the current year. The West German subsidiary, bought for a single Deutsche Mark 18 months ago, is showing significant progress. Margins are low but, like Electrocomponents, the group does better selling from its large stock to those buyers whose own suppliers have become over-extended.

Boardman seeks new loans

By Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

The future of K. O. Boardman, the Lancashire wholesale textile importers, depends on negotiations taking place with its seven different bankers to replace unsecured overdrafts with new secured loans, the company said in its annual report yesterday.

Boardman lost £190,000, in the year to March, on sales of £15m after re-organization costs and disclosed bank loans of £2.6m, down slightly on the year before.

The group regularly made a profit of about £1m until 1978. Mr G. S. Ruia and the Wrengate group, which then took charge, bowed out at the end of last month, selling its controlling 26 per cent stake.

Mr Alex Humphreys, who built up the C & C Supermarkets chain, and chairs Stoke City football club, has now bought a stake and joined the board.

Boardman's shares have almost doubled from 7.5p since the change of control on hopes of a change of direction, but slipped back slightly to 13.5p yesterday.

Boardman has suffered from a long-running dispute with Customs & Excise, which seized clothing stocks valued at £535,000 alleging that they had been imported under incorrect import quota categories.

About £205,000 of stock was later returned but missed the autumn/winter season.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Burndene Investment
Year to 26.5.83
Pretax profit £86,000 (£52,000)
Stated earnings 1.05p (0.59p)
Turnover £8.5m (£8.7m)
Net dividend none (same)

Ash and Lacy
Half-year to 1.7.83
Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.4m)
Turnover £13.8m (£14.1m)
Net interim dividend 8p (same)

T. C. Harrison
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.5m)
Turnover £47.2m (£41.3m)
Net interim dividend 0.62p (0.92p)

Steel Brothers Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretaxprofit £5.6m (£4.5m)
Stated earnings 25.45p (26.61p)
Turnover £52.9m (£60.1m)
Net interim dividend 4p (3.6p)

Cass Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £467,000 (£433,000)
Stated earnings 4.1p (3.8p)
Turnover £3.6m (£2.6m)
Net interim dividend 1.25p (nil)

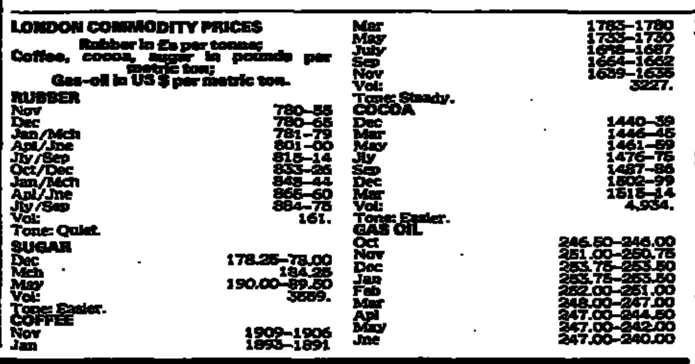
First Castle Electronics
Half-year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £828,000 (£562,000)
Stated earnings 4.47p (3.53p)
Turnover £6.6m (£2.6m)
Net interim dividend 0.77p (0.7)

Scottish Metropolitan Property
Year to 15.8.83
Pretax profit £6.5m (£5.8m)
Stated earnings 4.51p (3.87)
Net dividend 3.5p (same)

R Cartwright (Holdings)
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £591,000 (£227,000)
Stated earnings 6.19; (2.7)
Turnover £6.7m (£5.2m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (1.25p)

Armour Trust
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £295,000 (£232,000)
Stated earnings 1.5p (1.4)
Turnover £8.4m (£8.5m)
Net dividend 0.165p (o.15p)

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Nov	780-55
Dec	780-65
Jan/Mch	781-79
Apl/Jne	801-00
Jly/Sep	815-14
Oct/Dec	833-26
Jan/Mch	849-44
Apl/Jne	865-60
Jly/Sep	884-75
Vol:	161.
Tone: Quiet.	
SUGAR	
Dec	178.25-78.00
Mch	184.25
May	190.00-89.50
Vol:	3589.
Tone: Easier.	
COFFEE	
Nov	1909-1906
Jan	1893-1891
Mar	1783-1780
May	1733-1730
July	1698-1687
Sep	1664-1662
Nov	1639-1635
Vol:	3227.
Tone: Steady.	
COCOA	
Dec	1440-39
Mar	1446-45
May	1461-59
Jly	1476-75
Sep	1487-86
Dec	1502-99
Mar	1515-14
Vol:	4,934.
Tone: Easier.	
GAS OIL	
Oct	246.50-246.00
Nov	251.00-250.75
Dec	253.75-253.50
Jan	253.75-253.50
Feb	252.00-251.00
Mar	248.00-247.00
Apl	247.00-244.50
May	247.00-242.00
Jne	247.00-240.00
Vol:1,774	
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	962-963
Three months	985.5-986
T/O	17600
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	934-936
Three months	960-960.5
T/O	650
Tone: Quite.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8515-8518
Three months	8605-8606
T/O:	265
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8640-8660
Three months	8650-8655
T/O:	25.
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	274.5-275.5
Three months	284m284.5
T/O:	2500.
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	559.5-560.5
Three months	575-575.5
T/O:	2050
Tone: Barely steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	677.5-678.5
Three months	694.5-695
T/O:	25
Tone: Steady.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1054-1055
Three months	1082-1082.5
T/O:	5,475
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3115-3120
Three months	3190-3192
T/O:	150
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Oct	393.00-396.00
Dec	399.70-399.90
Feb	405.00-406.40
Apr	412.00-413.00
Jun	419.00-421.00
Aug	425.50-428.50

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	60	4300
Mar'84	–	4332
Jun'84	–	4367
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Dec	171	15015
Mar'84	–	15030
Jun'84	–	15045
Comment: Mixed.		
D-MARKS		
Dec	156	3856
Mar'84	–	3889
Jun'84	–	3922
Comment: Under Pressure.		
SWISS FRANCS		
Dec	10	4782
Mar'84	–	4826
Jun'84	–	4887
Comment: Weaker.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1949	9016
Mar'84	339	8985
Jun'84	80	8962
Sep'84	2	8939
Dec'84	3	8912
Comment: Gaining Strength.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	367	9089
Mar'84	145	9050
Jun'84	45	9012
Sept'84	–	8979
Dec'84	–	8950
Comment: Quiet		
GILTS		
Dec	3516	10531
Mar'84	–	10518
Jun'84	–	10504
Sep'94	–	10421
Dec'84	–	10407
Comment: Active.		

OFT chief questions grocery discounts

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

An appeal for evidence on the way manufacturers' discounts to big multiple grocrey chains may be getting out of hand was made yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Sir Gordon, who was chairing a Leicester University conference on discounts to retailers, questioned how far food manufacturers were falling behind on research and development of products because the big multiples were squeezing them on discounts.

He was also concerned about allegations that some manufacturers were selling at below cost to some of their largest customers then recouping their losses from smaller retail groups.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission in its report on the proposed Linfood Holdings-Fitch Lovell merger acknowledged, Sir Gordon said, that there was now a belief that concentration in the retail grocery trade had reached the point that the buying power of big multiples was in itself against the public interest.

The proposition that discriminatory discounts in favour of big multiples was against the public interest was not yet self-evident, Sir Gordon said.

The elderly and immobile could not benefit like other consumers from lower pries found typically at edge-of-town supermarkers, Sir Gordon said.

If Sir Gordon collects more evidence on discounts it could lead to a re-referral of the issue to the Commission.

Builders sold to Warrington

Warrington and Sons has bought J. Wilson (Heywood), building contractors based in Middleton, Greater Manchester, for £292,500 in cash. The net assets of Wilson on May 31 were £306,000, which included cash and investments of £194,000.

Since then a total of £60,000 has been paid to the proprietors, Mr and Mrs Wilson, by way of pension, bonus and severance pay.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

هكذا من الاصل

Vital role of the entrepreneur in shaping business history

Why British culture does not nurture self-made men

The first Professor of Business History, PROFESSOR LESLIE HANNAH, gave his inaugural lecture at the London School of Economics on Tuesday night. Here are extracts of this wide-ranging address

Why are 50 of the largest 100 firms created in the merger wave of the 1920s, like ICI and Unilever, still with us while the other 50 have disappeared? Why has Woolworth performed so dismally in Britain compared with Marks and Spencer? Or, more generally, why do British and American business institutions now perform less impressively than those of Germany and Japan?

The details of the process, the purposive decisions of businessmen, are blithely discussed in natural selection models of the economy as automatic responses to the overall forces of the market. But they are in fact of the essence of the economic problem.

The losses from mistaken new investment, the waste of resources in erroneous marketing or labour strategies, the costs of transition from one form of production to another, or of the withdrawal of factors of production from redundant uses are not mere detail.

On the contrary, the way these processes are carried out, and particularly the speed with which they are implemented, may well be the major cause of the poor perfomance of one company, industry or economy compared with another.

Between the 1880s and the mid-1920s, Britain was experiencing slower rates of growth of output per head than in any other decades of the last hundred years. At a time when Germany and America were shifting resources into new industries and new markets, Britain was falling behind because her entrepreneurs were – for whatever reasons – failing to do so.

The motivation of those involved in making business decisions is widely assumed to centre on money, and financial factors may go a long way in explaining some of their behaviour, though it soon becomes obvious that things are a little more complicated than that.

The reward system of British company directors is significantly less performance-related than that in the United States. This explains why United States profitability is higher, many conclude. Yet Japanese managers' rewards are even less closely related to performance than British ones, and so we need to introduce other factors into our explanation of performance.

Whatever the impact of financial incentives, the motivation of entrepreneurs is compounded of more complex parts. These can differ considerably from one society to another.

It may be more true in Britain, for example, with its emphasis on creative individualism in the business ethic, that entrepreneurs are born not made, than it is in Japan, where an appreciation of the norms of group behaviour is a key to business success, and thus where socialization and education for business may be more necessary.

But really so surprising to observe the contrast in the performance of Marks and Spencer and of Woolworth when in the historical records of university appointments boards one notices that for 50 years the former appears frequently as a recruiter and the latter hardly at all?

All this is not, of course, to deny the importance in business of "character" formed by earlier family training or even, to some degree inborn. There has been some fascinating work by psychologists into the nature of creativity and drive in the human personality.





Contrasting faces of capitalism: Sir Freddie Laker (left), and Sir John Ellerman (with son), in the 1930s, wealthy but unknown.

Be that as it may, it is quite clear from studies of quite wide and representative samples of successful businessmen, that relationships with parents or their absence can generate creativity or drive. Among a group of 189 innovative American entrepreneurs at the turn of the century, for example, more than a quarter lost their father before the age of 16.

In early twentieth century America or later twentieth century Japan, business ranked relatively highly in prestige, and that may account for part of their dynamism. In other societies, however, entrepreneurial spirits have been attracted

The entrepreneur's rewards are quick and massive

to become abbots or bishops, burglars or bandits, generals or politicians, trade union leaders or even intellectuals.

It is not only whether businessmen figure as folk heroes, but also what kind of businessmen, which reveals something of society's cultural attitudes. It is odd that so many business folk heroes in Britain should be associated with bankruptcy. Sir Freddie Laker, for example, has, no doubt, many admirable qualities, but he is quite clearly an entrepreneur whose enterprise has failed to pass that most elementary of tests, the ability to avoid bankruptcy.

Such images might thrive on a kind of collective British masochism, which insists that entrepreneurs have to have a really uncomfortable life before they really can expect to do well.

But the truth about the entrepreneurial life style, was much more accurately described by the entrepreneur Denis Stevenson, when he suggested that this image of enterprise was quite wrong.

The life of the self-employed entrepreneur, in Mr Stevenson's presentation, is not one of perpetual grind and sacrifice: it is rarely, for example, necessary to mortgage one's house to raise finance and one is free from a good deal of the grind and boredom of operating in a bureaucracy: the contribution to social welfare in job creation is one of the more satisfying elements of entrepreneurship which is widely undervalued.

The risk is low – indeed it is one of the jobs of the entrepreneur to minimize it. Moreover, the rewards are, at least potentially, quick and massive.

Bluntly, the great thing about being a successful entrepreneur in that you get very rich quickly and can do what you like with it (or at least with the 70 per cent or so which you can retain after tax if you have a half-decent tax adviser).

Something much nearer to that seems to be projected in the contrasting industrial mythologies of other countries. An American thinking of Rockefeller, a German thinking of Krupp, or a Japanese thinking of Matsushita would have a image of someone who had a rather pleasant life, founded on having made a lot of money.

Now it is not that people like that do not exist in Britain but rather that they are generally not envied or not admired or even, quite simply, not known about. Take the richest businessman identified in the period 1860-1980. Sir John Ellerman reckoned he was worth about £55m in 1916, and even in the slump year 1933, when he died, the value of his estate for probate purposes was still £37m.

His life is a gift to the advertising copywriter retained to promote the virtues of entrepeneurship. He was, for a start, self-make. His father was a German immigrant who died leaving only £600 when his son was aged nine. Ellerman went to a grammar school and then trained as an accountant in Birmingham.

He bought various moribund family businesses, turning them into vital, expanding concerns, moving in and out of breweries, investment trusts, shipping companies, coal mining, property and other fields. He refused a peerage and lived in abstemious luxury.

He found his real pleasure essentially in the intellectual puzzles of business, which he enjoyed with the delight of the pure mathematician. He was, by most accounts, a happy and fulfilled, as well as a wealthy man. Yet he is unknown to British entrepreneurial mythology.

Perhaps even more telling indicators of the British social hierarchies of prestige are the career choices of his children. His daughter become a novelist; his son, alas, an academic, publishing learned works on the natural history of the rodent family.

These striking illustrations of British cultural attitudes are representative of a central truth about the low social status of business in Britain and its likely impact on the recruitment and incentives of entrepreneurs over the last hundred years.

If such an effect really has occurred, we might reasonably expect to observe two consequences. First, it would be likely that in the arts, politics, pure sciences or whatever other area of national life had higher social prestige than business, performance would be above the international norm. And, second, one might (given the relatively free international movement of entrepreneurs and of capital into Britain over the last 100 years) expect foreigners and foreign corporations to have played a disproportionate-

Signs that social attitudes to business are changing

ly large role in the British economy, as they moved to occupy roles which British aboriginals were unwilling or unable to fill themselves.

In relation to the first prediction's there may be achievements in the quality of political democracy or more generally of lifestyle to compensate for Britian's economic failings. Britons win a disproportionate number of Nobel prizes.

As for the second prediction the role of foreign-based multinationals in Britain is now greater than that in other major Western industrial economies and it is well known that their subsidiaries in Britain earn a higher rate of return than British capital.

What is less well-known is how historically deep-rooted the dependence on immigrant entrepreneurs and immigrant firms is in strategically important growth sectors. It does, in fact, date at least from the 1880s.

In the decades before the First World War, the modern equivalent of the microcomputer was the electric power and electrical engineering industry. The demand for electrical products – based as it was on high income luxuries and urban needs – was initially higher in Britain than elsewhere. Yet a trade deficit in electrical engineering products soon developed, particularly in the technically advanced sectors. Electrification progressed more slowly in Britain than in America and, more strikingly, even than in the then very much poorer Germany.

Overseas entrepreneurs also played a crucial role in that other growth industry of the period, the modern chemical sector. Immigrants continued to exercise a significant influence on British business through the central European persecutions of the 1930s to the later, voluntary inward migration of names in the modern headlines such as Ian MacGregor and Sir Michael Edwardes.

It is perhaps too early to judge whether more recent waves of coloured immigrants have enriched Britain's entrepreneurial stock, but already examples can be found. The clearest historical lesson one could derive for the present government might lead to a policy recommendation that a new Statue of Liberty should be erected in London's derelict dockland. On it would be written: "Give me your Tamils, your *Hongkong Chinese, your* East African Asians", with the customary sentiments of welcome.

There are at least signs that British social attitudes to business are changing. I am not here referring only to the epochal governmental changes of the last four years.

The establishment of two major business schools in London and Manchester in 1965, for example, followed many decades of unsuccessful attempts to persuade businessmen and academics to support similar initiatives. These, and other new business schools, have prospered, despite being initially branded by some Conservatives as a socialist plot to undermine the spirit of British business.

The change could be seen also in the foundation of business sections in the major quality newspapers at about the same time. *The Times* can no longer, as it did in the 1950s, write the obituary of the head of one of Britain's largest manufacturing concerns without devoting more than one sentence to his business activities.

The A-level scores of entrants to business orientated degree subjects, subjects like electrical engineering, have shot up in recent decades, whereas traditionally prestigious subjects like the classics have rapidly falling standards. On graduation, students with first or good second class honours degrees, who might once have looked first to the Civil Service, are now giving equal or greater attention to business.

But if history has any lessons, it is that social changes are gradual, and that their impact on business performance can only be measured in generations, not in years.

Commercial property

Battles in store

Some set piece planning battles are likely in the South east before long as the big retailers once again take on the planners.

The battleground will probably be along the line of the new M25 where one or two retailers hope to push through permission to establish superstores. Local authority attitudes to superstores has softened over the last few years, but those in the South east are still very wary.

The retailers also complain the the planners have failed to keep up to date with new trends. The result is that they do not appreciate how floorspace needs have changed. For instance J. Sainsbury stores have had sales floorspace of between 17,000 and 20,000 sq ft for some years. But the amount of ancillary space for food preparation, storage and staff has grown, pushing up the gross area substantially.

The Department of the Environment says that planning applications now run smoothly. But is still takes Asda four and a half years to complete its average superstore – four years to get the application through and a maximum of 46 weeks to build it. Mr Phil Harris, the chairman of the Harris Queensway carpet retailing chain, would like to see all his products sold from under one roof on an out of town site, and expanded to include electrical durables with a large food supermarket next door. This ideal is still a long way off.

● Town centre shopping developments are evolving and this Monday sees the opening of Capital & Counties' The Ridings in Wakefield. The 250,000 *sq ft Ridings* is the first shopping centre in Britain to include a "food court" within in an attempt to prevent it being just another mall.

The Ridings' food court is called The Garden and has 10 franchises ranging from pizzas to a French patisserie. Customers buy from whichever food shop they like and then go and sit down under an atrium to eat. All the franchises are small firms with none of the big multiples represented. The idea is that the food outlets will remain open for more than just normal shopping hours – including Saturday nights and Sundays.

● Uncertainty about what will happen to new town assets when the development corporations are wound up is worrying some tenants who want to renew their leases but are unsure who their new landlord may be. Three development corporations – Basildon, Northampton and Redditch – are due to be wound up by December next year. A further five have target dates in 1985.

Mr Christopher Murphy, MP for Welwyn and Hatfield, was told that formal consultations will be started. The most likely outcome would be that the commercial assets would be transferred to the Commission for New Towns if they were not sold off by the development corporations before they were wound up. The Commission would then dispose of the assets. No clear pattern has emerged from the winding up of the first generation new towns such as Crawley where piecemeal solutions were found.

Officials in the affected new towns are worried by the lack of a firm decision because it makes their job of attracting big companies from London all but impossible. The believe the Government has three basic options, none of which they are keen on.

The solutions are: first, to pass on assets to the New Towns & Commission. This would mean setting up a local management centre, probably using the existing development corporation management – in effect simply replacing one quango with another.

Second, the Government could take over the assets and sell them to the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Third, they could be sold on the open market as suggested in the parliamentary answer, which would also mean a local organization because it would be difficult to handle from London. Given the short time available it seems unlikely that the development corporations could complete many sales before they are wound up. The housing stock is less of a problem – it would be passed direct to the local authorities.

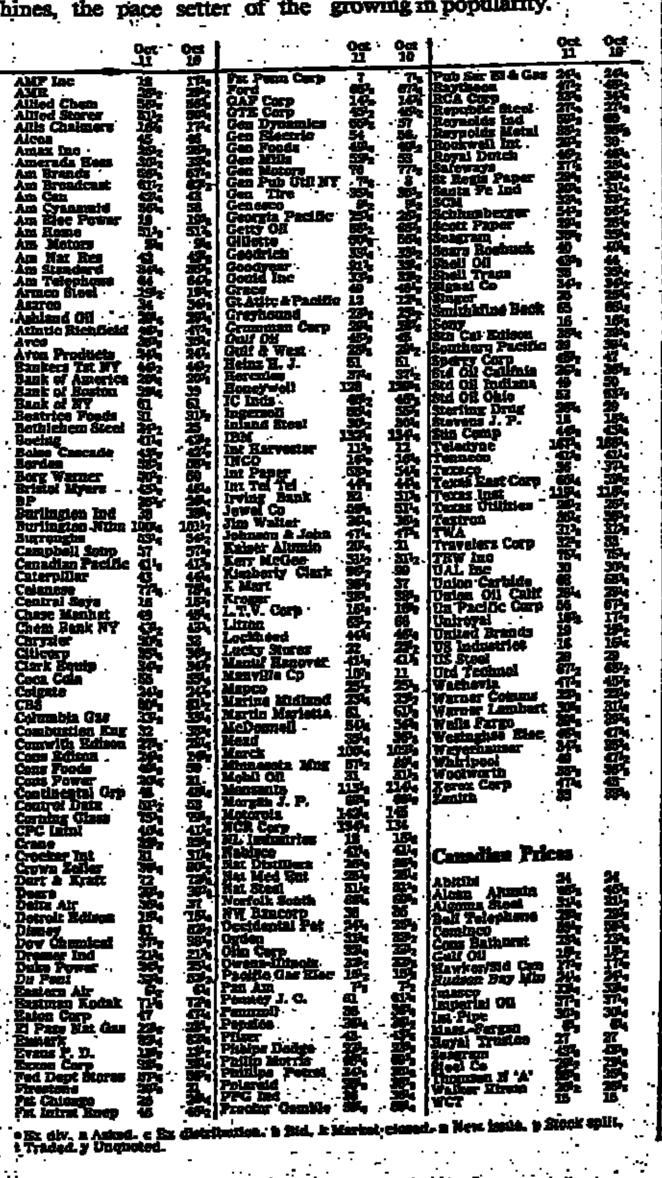
Jonathan Clare

WALL STREET

New York (NYT) – Last week, 243 issues posted new highs for the last 52 weeks or longer on the New York Stock Exhange. Electric utilities were well represented, because of ronewed buying of moderate-growth, interest-sensitive shares.

International Business Machines, the pace setter of the bull market, rose to record levels.

Also appearing on the new-high list were Bristol-Myers, recommended by several brokerage firms, and United Telecommunications, a stock that fits neatly into the telecommunications group, which is growing in popularity.



	Oct 11	Oct 10
AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Oct 11	Oct 10
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atltc & Pacific	12	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Oct 11	Oct 10
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Oct 11	Oct 10
Abitibi	24	24
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	27	27
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	15	15

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

ECGD cuts cost of overseas cover

By John Lawless

The Export Credits Guarantee Department said yesterday that it paid out £7m to British companies which lost their factories and offices in the Iranian revolution and it is now paying claims by companies which are having their profits held back from repatriation by the Nigerian government's restriction on foreign exchange movements.

There is concern that far too many British companies are still taking a casual attitude when investing possibly several million pounds in plants overseas, and ECGD yesterday announced changes to its insurance scheme which will *make it cheaper for companies* to take out cover.

The Iranian payment was made to only eight companies, which means that many more which invested in the boom days of the Shah lost their money.

Premiums under the Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme are now to be cut depending on the assessment by ECGD underwriters of the risks involved.

The scheme was set up mainly to encourage investment in developing countries – the government is to launch a £50,000 advertising campaign to promote it – but it will issue cover for investments in developed countries, including South Africa.

Investors can also negotiate for insurance against losses arising from a host goverment going back on a prior commitment, and they will get increased cover on a revaluation of fixed assets abroad. Previously ECGD has worked on historical costings, based on when the investment was first made.

Although it recognizes that it might enable an unscrupulous company to try to over-value its foreign investments ECGD believes it will be able to make its checks thorough enough to reflect the true value of upgraded assets.

Threat to small car production in US

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The United States car industry has threatened to begin producing small cars in cheap-labour countries at a cost of thousands of American jobs if the government allows a joint venture between General Motors and Toyota to go ahead.

This spectre of closed plants and lost jobs loomed as senators from nine car-producing states sent an appeal to President Reagan, urging him to maintain barriers against Japanese imports to help ailing factories in their states.

A bipartisan group of 12 senators, noting that car sales are just beginning to improve after five years of declining sales told the *President that United* Stated industry must be given "breathing room" to recoup past losses.

They urged him to cut the imports into their states – now 1.68 million units a year – by almost 7 per cent for the next two years. Government officials have been under increasing pressure recently as the election campaign gets under way and the threat of the General Motors' venture with Toyota becomes more apparent to GM competitors.

Indeed, Chrysler warned yesterday that it will abandon plans to build a new $600m (£398m) plant, which would employ 4,500 people, to build small cars in Belvidere, Illinois, if the venture is allowed to go through.

Only last week, Chrsyler's board delayed a decision on whether to build the planned "P" car for 1986 and 1987 until it has a better understanding of the Washington's plans for the joint venture.

"Chrysler cannot sit here and watch GM bring in all those cars and do nothing about it", an official declared, adding that the company would fight "fire with fire" and begin imorting a large volume of products to remain competitive.

If the decision is taken to move production overseas, more than 20,000 jobs would be affected at Chrysler's Illinois plant alone.

APPOINTMENTS

Barclays Merchant Bank names assistant directors

Barclays Merchant Bank: Mr Philip Dayer, Mr Rupert Foxwell, Mr Nicholas Morriss, Mr David Roper, Mr Charles Ryder and Mr John Standen have been appointed assistant directors in the corporate advisory division.

Mr Christopher Gardner and Mr Andrew Mellin have been appointed assistant directors in the banking devision and Mr James Barry and Mr Malcolm Forster have been made assistant directors in the projects department. Mr Michael Bryant has been appointed assistant director in Birmingham.

Commercial Union Properties: Mr I. D. Mathieson has become deputy managing director and Mr. C. B. Kennedy and Mr J. C. Kirk have been appointed directors.

Casson Beckman: Mr Jonathan Freedman, Mr John Grisman and Mr Graham Leask have joined as partners. Mr Richard Creed has become a director.

Kirkland-Whittaker Group: Mr Robert A. F. Dibben has been made finance director and secretary of the company.

Humberside Electronic Controls: Mr J. Newsome has become a director.

Charterhouse Japhet: Mr Simon P. de Albuquerque and Mrs Jeanne Wallace have been made assistant directors.

Hambros Bank: Mr Peter Evans Lombe has been appointed a director. He has also joined the Bank's fund management division.

The Bath and Portland Group: Mr Edward Charles Townsend has joined the board.

Calton Audio Visual: Mr David B. Hicks has joined as managing director.

Beechwood Group: Beechwood Group has formed a now company, Beechwood Hydraulics. Mr Arthur W. Turner has been appointed managing director of the new company.

Boehringer Ingelheim UK: Mr John Barnes, marketing director and Mr Stephen Berrisford, marketing director of WB Pharmaceuticals, have joined the board.

MARKET REPORT

ICI shares surge ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 3. Dealings end, Oct 14. Contango Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 24.

ICI, although overtaken by more fashionable electronics groups but still one of our most important companies, soared to a new peak yesterday as American investors piled into the shares.

The price surged ahead from the start of trading when it became known that something like 3 million ICI shares had been snapped up by US investors overnight.

When Wall Street reopened yesterday afternoon it was soon clear that ICI had lost none of its transatlantic appeal. In early New York trading another 1 million ICI shares were purchased by the Americans and the London price – 596p, up 20p – could move ahead further when the markets here starts today.

ICI is just one of a number of leading British shares currently on the American shopping list. Others include Beecham, Dunlop and Glaxo.

It is not, however, ICI's traditional business which is mesmerising the transatlantic investors who buy their British shares largely through the American Despositary Receipts process.

They are more interested in ICI's growing pharmaceutical side which; they see, as the mainspring for future profits.

A number of leading British stockbrokers are currently recommending ICI shares as a buy. Present year profits are expected to top £600m against £259m last time. Next year forecast range to around £750m.

Emray, the financial services to garages group, could be on the road to profits of more than £400,000, against £195,000 last time. Chariman Mr Lionel Altman, who had forecast a 50 per cent dividend advance for the year, is searching for acquisitions. The shares, at 13p, look cheap.

The remakable ICI performance failed to inspire any joy in the *FT* Index which finished 6.1 points down at 692.1 points – the first full trading day since stock exchange members voted for the Council's reforms.

A lacklustre Wall Street performance and vague worries that perhaps the market here has run out of steam and is now in for a period of decline eroded sentiment and helped to produce falls for most *FT* Index stocks.

Gilts generally were half a point lower but there was modest display of enthusiasm following the latest Government issue – a £750m 2.5 per cent Index linked affair.

This newcomer is being sold at £91.50 and is repayable in 2020. It is, like so many others, being offered on a partly paid basis with £30 mext month and the rest payable in December.

Elsewhere **Royal Worcester** managed a 10p gain to 330p on hopws that Crystalate will be forced to increase its offer but Hoover lost ground as some investors began to lose patience over the protracted American take over talks.

Tottenham Hotspur, due to kick off on the stock market today, won plenty of advanced attention. Stockjobber S. Jenkins and Son, which specializes in dealing in football club shares under the rule 163 facility, raffled a club football in aid of leukaemia research.

Electrical group BSR, run by Australian Mr Bill Wyllie has invited analysts and other interested parties to its Stourbridge factory in the West Midlands, this month for a briefing: It seems that most of the board of the revitalized group will be in attendance. The shares fell 3p to 135p yesterday.

The Spurs shares, the first football club shares to be accorded a full quote, were sold to investors at 100p. They are expected to open today, with stars like Ossie Ardilles in attendance, at around 110p.

Morland Securities, a little property group, jumped 5p to 85p on the appearance of fund manager Mr Jeremy Pearce as owner of 53 per cent.

But yesterday's Morland followers were convinced that Mr Pearce, formerly with merchant bankers Singer and Friedlander, has "shell" plans for the company.

Acorn Computers made an unglamourous start to their stock market existence. Against a 120p striking price they fell at one time to 108p before settling at about 118p.

On the textile front recent high flyer **Harold Ingram** came in for a severe bout of profit taking. The company, now in the orbit of the remarkable Bellair Cosmetics, has surged ahead lately with the price soaring into the stratosphere despite a bid of only 65p from the mysterious Wasskon Establishment. But sellers displayed just how vulnerable the shares are at their present level and the price collapsed 75p to around the 250p mark.

Derek Pain

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

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F—H

[illegible]

I—N

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O—S

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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

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INSURANCE

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PROPERTY

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PLANTATIONS

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MISCELLANEOUS

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UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Money Market Rates

[illegible]

Other Markets

[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

BOXING

The haunting that will pursue Bruno along the Lawless road to fame

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Terry Lawless said a week ago that if his boxer, Frank Bruno, performed to his satisfaction against the heavily muscled former convict, Floyd Jumbo Cummings, he might overlook a bout with Joe Bugner and go for another American with television appeal in the United States.

Bruno not only stopped Cummings in the seventh round at the Albert Hall on Tuesday, he also went one better than one of the top-ranked heavyweights, Tim Witherspoon, who beat Cummings on points. So on the face of it Bruno's next opponent should be slightly higher in class and status. But Lawless is unlikely to fall for that sort of logic, specially after the clout that had Bruno out cold on his feet at the end of the first round.

It was not even a classic punch, which would have really been the end for the British boxer, even with the bell coming as it did to his rescue. The right came from somewhere behind the Albert Memorial and Bruno should have seen it coming from across the park. Bruno's nervous system switched off, leaving us with the chilling spectacle of that formidable figure momentarily paralysed in a standing position. It will haunt Lawless for a long time.

While it would be unfair to play down the incredible courage it needed to go out after that blow and take charge, it would be equally damaging to Bruno to lose sight of his limitations exposed by that incident. It can be argued that recovering from blows like that is what the game is about but, when viewed against the lack of fitness of Cummings, Bruno can count himself lucky that the 33-year-old American was fighting for breath after his first-round exertions.

I would not have put money on Cummings lasting the course of a fathers' race on school sports day. Also, the American's bull-ring charges made him an ideal target for spearing as he ran out of puff.

It took Bruno a good two rounds to recover from that setback and at that time his shortcoming became obvious. He had no defence, he was unable to ride punches, he was confused and generally too rigid like a tank commander trying to fight a soldier about to the open hatch and throw down a grenade.

Bruno's coach, Leroy Caldwell, who was specially brought here to advise him on dealing with the big American, said before he went back to the United States that Bruno must learn to relax. That, unfortunately, is not Bruno. He is solid and slow moving. You might as well take him to a football field and ask him to turn on a tanner like Jimmy Greaves. It is not Bruno.

It will be interesting to see what Lawless's next move will be. Since there are no more heavyweights in this country there seems no one else to turn too except Big Joe or the Europeans. Bruno can hardly go back to American pushovers like Bill Sharkey. The Bugner contest depends of whether the British Boxing Board of Control can sort out the wrangle between Bugner and his manager, Frank Warren.

The crowd at the Albert Hall, who lifted Bruno throughout, were the best I have seen since the days of the Finnegans. They cheered and booed at the right moments. They certainly gave the young man who refereed the Cable-Torrance bout the bird: though they had no complaints about Mike Jacobs stopping the Bruno contest prematurely.

When Cummings went down the second time Jacobs should have carried on counting from six or told Cummings to get up and get on with it or ruled that the American was no longer able to defend himself. Instead Jacobs called the whole thing off "to save Cummings further punishment." Still, in Britain the referee is the boss.

The crowd tonight at Frank Warren's show at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel will be taking a lot on trust, through no fault of the promoter. His first choice for Jimmy Price, the middleweight, was Eddie Gazo, but the Nicaraguan got himself knocked out by John Mugabi in Atlantic City. His replacement is Sammy Floyd, from Detroit, who has won seven of his 27 bouts. Floyd clearly does not like to be hit too hard. He has been stopped by Fulgencio Obelmejias and Mugabi. But beware late replacements, as John Conteh will tell you.

John L Gardner's opponent, Steve Gee, also has cried off. He takes on an American, Lou Benson. The white American has had 14 wins in his 41 contests. He has met some hard men like Broad, Braxton and Chapman and is generally regarded as an awkward customer against whom it is difficult to look good. I hope Gardner's father will not be too disappointed if John L has a tough time. When he heard that his son was going to meet Benson he said "That softie on the television? I can beat *him*".

Bruno: limitations

Madera defends title

Tokyo, (AFP) – Lupe Madera, Mexico's Boxing Association (WBA) junior flyweight champion, arrived here yesterday for a title bout with Katsuo Tokashiki of Japan in Sappoeo, on Ocjober 23.

FISHING

Anglers under an acid cloud

By Conrad Voss Bark

Fishermen are used to the pollution of their lakes and rivers by farm and industrial waste seeping into the water from the land but have not grasped the idea that there is a new enemy above them. An acid sky.

The acid, contained in smoke from oil and coal-burning power stations and factories, previously localised, is now lifted by high chimneys into the upper air drifts, is carried hundreds of miles and falls in snow and rain on previously unspoilt country.

The chairman of the EEC's advisory committee on fish farming, Graham Gordon, who rears trout at a fish farm in Galloway in Scotland, told a conference at Two Lakes in Hampshire last weekend that he's already lost 20,000 fish because of acid waters.

"Its killing the wild fish on my farm – one of the first to show signs of it in Britain. We're seeing the first signs here that they saw in Norway 20 years ago. Unless its stopped it'll affect everything, trees, birds, vegetation, the very balance of nature as we know it."

A former conservator of the Forestry Commission in southern Scotland, E. J. M. Davis, said there were some lovely little hill lochs in Galloway that had been affected. There was not a fish in Loch Enoch now; and Loch Grannoch, which had a long history of successful fishing, had become sterile. "The rain had come down like vinegar on Loch Dee and killed all the young fish. "Great effors had been made to revive Loch Dee and it was now a put-and-take fishery.

Dr Rosseland, of the Norwegian Directorate of Wildlife, told the conference that many of the salmon rivers in southern and south-western Norway no longer held fish. Dr Bengtsson, of the Swedish National Board of Fisheries, said that 20,000 of the country's 90,000 lakes were now affected by increased acidity and of that 20,000 some 5,000 were badly affected: some completely empty of fish, some with just a few surviving. The acid rain came to Sweden from all over Europe but England was the worst offender. Dr Dodge, of the Canadian Ministry of National Resources, gave a full account of their problems from the United States smoke drifts.

After a day of gloomy prophecies, the anglers went unhopefully to tea, having been told by the scientists that putting lime into their rivers and lakes was only a palliative, that Britain was lagging behind Europe in cleaning our smoke emissions, and that the best long-term solution was for all industrial countries to go over as soon as possible to nuclear power. That – as someone said – might also raise problems.

GOLF

End of an era offers new hope

From Mitchell Platts
Palm Beach

The twenty-fifth Ryder Cup match, which starts on the PGA National Course here tomorrow, could be regarded as being the end of an era. Missing from the United States team are superstars such as Palmer, Nicklaus, Trevino, Miller, Weiskopf and Irwin. All are legends by name and deed of the sixties and seventies.

For once the Europeans can swing into action without being in awe of their opponents. As Jack Nicklaus, on this occasion the non-playing captain, points out:"If the Europeans are ever going to win in this country then this must represent their best chance." That is no reason to put the champagne on ice but in the past the frailties of newcomers to the United States team have been exposed. That initial match is a nerve-racking affair, even if you are a player who has won a million dollars on the tour.

This time there are five "virgin soldiers" in the United States team. Tom Watson and Raymond Floyd carry a welter of experience but Nicklaus cannot protect all his players. Certainly not one of the European team will stand on the tee as did Dave Thomas, a much-respected professional, in 1959 when he met his lifetime idol Sam Snead. He felt four down before setting out and he eventually lost 6 and 5. Since that year the Americans have remained unbeaten.

What is fascinating about the newcomers is that in spite of the influx of youth there is a debutant on either side who has celebrated his fortieth birthday. Brian Waites will be 44 next March, Calvin Peete was 40 in July of this year.

Both Waites and Peete arrived late to the demanding world of professional golf. Yet if Waites, who initially placed security of having a club job before coming out on tour at the age of 38, has made a meteoric rise, then Peete's breakthrough is nothing short of astonishing.

As a child he struggled to survive in the industrial ghetto of Detroit. His twice-married father, who raised 19 children, later moved the family to Florida, where Peete picked beans and corn. He went on to hustle his way along the Eastern seaboard selling cheap jewels, to the migrant farmworkers.

One trip for supplies took him to Rochester, New York, and it was there, rather than laze around while his buddies took to the golf course that he first struck a ball. He was 23-years-old. After six months he broke 80 and two years later he was playing off scratch.

What makes Peete's arrival all the more amazing is that as a youth he suffered a multiple break of his left arm. Even now he cannont fully extend through the ball but his robot-like swing breeds great accuracy. Tom Watson has labelled him the "machine".

Peete completed his ascension to the highest team honour in golf after earning the diploma he required to become a member of the PGA of America. He had dropped out of school at the eighth grade and so last Autumn he spent three months studying in order to graduate.

Then, however, he stepped into unfamiliar territory. In his own words he got his "feet wet" when he was beaten by Greg Norman during the World Match Play Championship last week. Nobody can take away from Peete the determination he has shown to reach this grade. At the same time his presence coincides with a new era and the European captain, Tony Jacklin, will waste no time in letting his players know that they have no need for an inferiority complex.



The gathering storm: Waites shows his fellow Ryder Cup player, Lyle, the way ahead.

King of men's clubs is trumps

By Lewine Mair

On a fiercely windswept day when the women were gamely handing in scores of 100 and more, Mrs Brenda King of Pleasington returned an 85 against the par of 74 to lead the field at the halfway stage of the Senior Ladies British Open Amateur championship at Troon Portland.

Mrs King, whose husband recently won the men's British Veterinary championship, made her score over the five short holes, notching four threes and one four. Again, she gave little away on the greens, never once taking three putts.

Winner of this title in 1981 and runner-up to Prudence Riddiford last year, Mrs King, at 53, can be described as an up-and-coming golfer.

She started the game when 11, but hit single figures only 10 years ago. Now playing off four, she uses a set of men's clubs and keeps her game in trim with a monthly round with her professional, Malcolm Summers.

Many of the seniors inadvertently sought refuge from the wind in bunkers. The former British champion, Elizabeth Price-Fisher, had three shots in sand at the sort eighth but, to her credit, ended up in second place alongside Pleasington's Margaret Birtwistle on 88.

Though many of the competitors were equipped with the latest in metal woods and graphite shafts to help rediscover the length of their younger golfing days, the conditions had them playing a defensive rather than attacking game.

No one, perhaps, was braver than Mrs Edna Carrod from West Middlesex. She cheerfully posted a 105 in which her first par of the day, a three at the 10th, stood out in as much as it was sandwiched berween a couple of nines.

LEADING SCORES: 85, M B. King (Pleasington). 88, Mrs E. Price-Fisher (Hankley Common), Mrs M. Birtwistle (Pleasington). 90, Mrs P. Carrice (Hunstanton), Mrs A. Van Der Phoeg (Neth), Mrs J. Watson (Douglas Park), Mrs J. Wilkinson (St Neot's), Mrs S. Wylie (Powfoot).



Nicklaus: non playing captain

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
215.6	185.6	Money Fnd	..	222.0	..
223.5	157.9	Actuarial Fund	..	218.6	..
191.2	142.0	Gilt Edged	..	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A merry England dance in the land that has lost its rhapsody

A path is cleared for Hoddle to take a stroll through Hungary

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Budapest

Hungary 0
England 3

Three outstanding goals in the first half here in the Nep Stadium last night brought England their sixth successive win against Hungary and improved their chances of qualifying for next year's European championship.

Had it not been for Denmark's substantial win against Luxembourg, also last night, England's performance would have been even more pleasurable. As it was, goals by Hoddle, Lee and Mariner left England a *point behind Denmark*, having played a game more.

The reappearance of Hoddle was essential to this much-improved England performance and it was his goal from a free-kick early in the match which took away the Hungarian resistance.

England's day had not started well. A report that Hoddle had gone for a stroll to loosen a hamstring that he had pulled slightly the previous evening during training was worrying, not so much that he would not be able to play but more that his mental strength might be wavering.

Hoddle, significantly, was involved in all three goals. After 12 minutes Kardos, the most ungainly of sweepers, baulked Blissett on the edge of the area. Lee and Robson stood over the ball and parted to allow Hoddle to curl the free kick gently into the top left-hand corner. Tottenham Hotspur supporters will be able to picture the glorious *sight*.

After immediately almost adding another with a fiercer free kick from the same position, Hoddle took a corner in the eighteenth minute. Varga's headed clearance at the near post came out only as far *as Lee, who seized the opportunity* to claim his second goal for his country with a swerving drive.

Kardos, spectacularly awful, was fortunate to escape after deliberately handling a Hoddle through ball which would have *released* Blissett. He was eventually booked for felling Blissett, again with another typically laboured challenge; but Hajszan, who later suffered the same fate for clashing seemingly innocently with Robson, was unfortunate.

Luck was to go the way of Blissett four minutess before half-time. He first lost and then regained an opportunity to break away on the left and ballooned his cross well beyond the far post. Lee collected it and supplied Hoddle, who accelerated between two defenders and cut the ball back for Mariner to side-foot simply home.

In spite of two Hungarian substitutions early in the second half the spirit of the hosts had long been broken. Their fallibility under pressure, their frailty of character, was as evident here as it had been in the same arena two years ago and, but for the frofligacy of Blissett, they would have suffered a heavier defeat.

An hour had gone when Mariner and then Lee intercepted to give him chances.

HUNGARY: A Kovacs; G Csonka, J Kardos, J Varga, I Garaba, P Hannich, F Csongrady, G Buresa, L Dajka, T Nyilasi, G Hajsan.

ENGLAND: P Shilton (Southampton); J Gregory (QPR), T Butcher (Ipswich), A Martin (West Ham), K Sansom (Arsenal), S Lee (Liverpool), G Hoddle (Tottenham), B Robson (Man Utd), G Mabbutt (Tottenham), P Mariner (Ipswich), L Blissett (AC Milan), (sub, P Withe, Aston Villa).

Referee: B Galler (Switzerland).



Hoddle: pathfinder who softened up Hungary.

Side who forgot golden heritage

From David Miller,
Budapest

Think not of England's three goals in the first half against a badly demoralized and disorganized Hungarian side as anything more than the reward of a reshaped team playing with considerable purpose and the advantage of some of those refined touches from Hoddle.

Think instead of the remarkable decline of the Hungarians however much it might be of short term assistance to England now in the European Championships just as it was two years ago in the World Cup.

The golden recollections of those days thirty years ago, of even the reasonable team they sent to Argentina in 1978, are now a matter of pain for knowing Hungarians. It is as if one of the great nations had completely forgotten its heritage.

Here we were in a three-quarters empty Nep stadium, thanks to the match having been requisitioned to tv, watching a side in the famous red, white and green play as if they knew nothing of history, overwhelmed by an England team, of whom it can be said that they were no more than averagedly efficient.

Let us not overlook the fact that Hungary's defence was less than second rate, badly positioned, unable to tackle, conspirators in their own downfall.

If Hoddle on his return to the side was conspicuously successful with his superb opening goal from a free kick and his creation of the third as well as many passes of subtlety, one has to remember that he is always a player who will shine against other than first rate opposition. Before we can say whether he is unequivocally a man for the future as Bobby Robson builds for the World Cup we have to see how he fares away from home against sterner stuff than this.

He was not helped, of course, by Hungary's persistent offside tactics, though these they performed also with such uncertainty that Blissett and Mariner were quite often able still to break through to advantage.

If Hajfzam at outside left was, as expected, the most dangerous of Hungary's unthreatening side, it is possible *that the manager has found in* Stevens someone who will prosper in the future.

Had Francis been playing up front the score might well have been widened: but Blissett and Mariner were at best vigorous, at worst often inaccurate. It was the kind of performance for which England should be grateful, rather than proud. They must know they have a long way to go, whether or not they appear in the finals of the present European Championships.

Turkish charge scatters Irish hopes of success

From a Special Correspondent
Ankara

Turkey 1
Northern Ireland 0

Northern Ireland's hopes of competing in the European championship finals in France next year evaporated in the sunshine of Ankara before a 35,000 crowd here yesterday. A seventeenth-minute goal by Selcuk, a winger who was dangerous throughout, after a cross by the rightback, Ismail, was sufficient to give Turkey a thoroughly deserved victory.

It was brilliant goal, perfectly executed. A crossfield pass by Ilyas found Ismail. With the Irish defence caught square, the full back crossed and Selcuk's fierce header left Jennings helpless.

Northern Ireland started promisingly and had to withstand some rugged Turkish tackles. But, towards the end of the first half, Turkey took command of midfield and the Irish began to struggle.

It was obvious from early on that the bustling Gerry Armstrong, the hero of last year's World Cup, was sadly missed. Hamilton had an unhappy afternoon as the spearhead of the attack and he was substituted after 18 minutes of the second half by McCreery.

By this time, however, Turkey, who had not had an international win for just over a year, were playing with assurance. Both in speed and thought they were the masters, and the Irish, once again, had failed to demonstrate their talents.

Northern Ireland twice saw the ball rebound from the woodwork. An O'Neill free kick, in the 20th minute, hit the inside of a post and a chip by Stewart, early in the second half, struck the crossbar.

Bingham made a further substitution, with some 12 minutes remaining, bringing on Cleary for Brotherston. But even with O'Neill taking over the forward role of Hamilton, Turkey held firm.

TURKEY: Asem, Ismail, Fathih (capt), Yusuf, Ibrahim, Sedat, Rasit, Hasan, Ilyas, Selcuk.
NORTHERN IRELAND: Jennings (Arsenal), J Nicholl (Toronto Blizzard), C Nicholl (Grimsby Town), J McClelland (Rangers), M Donaghy (Luton Town), S McIlroy (Stoke City), M O'Neill (Notts County) (capt), N Brotherston (Blackburn Rovers), (sub, J Cleary (Glentoran)), W Hamilton (Burnley) (sub, D McCreery (Newcastle United)), N Whiteside (Manchester United), I Stewart (Queens Park Rangers).
Referee: Yushin (Soviet Union).

● Northern Ireland youth team were pelted with fruit after forcing a 1-1 draw in the curtain raiser friendly to the seniors' match against Turkey.

Gary Mills, of Manchester United, earned a few friends in the packed Ankara stadium when he scored a second-half equalizer from the penalty spot.



Irish jig in front of goal but the Turks call the tune

Brawl as N Zealand qualify

Taipei, Taiwan (AP) – New Zealand and Taiwan battled to a 1-1 draw in a heated pre-Olympic qualifying match that developed into an all-out fist fight at the Taipei city stadium yesterday.

It was the final match in the Asia-Oceania group five preliminaries for the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament in Los Angeles. New Zealand now join Japan as qualifiers.

Rough play by both teams in the second half here triggered off the brawl which was stopped by the Filipino referee, Mr Reyes, calling one or two minutes early. Some of the 8,000 Taiwanese spectators jumped down on the field and joined in, attacking the New Zealanders. Police waded in to end the clashes.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Watford (7.15).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Nottingham Forest v Bolton (7.0).

BADMINTON

English Masters (at The Spectrum, Warrington).

SNOOKER

Professional Players' tournament (at Bristol).

ICE HOCKEY

CHALLENGE MATCH: Solihull Barons v Air Canada, Montreal (8.0).

Hope and words but no money as Charlton face extinction

The former Charlton Athletic chairman, Michael Gliksten, whose company, Adelong, will present a winding-up petition against the club at Leeds High Court on Monday, said yesterday that he still hoped someone could come forward with a rescue plan.

Mr Glikston, whose family saved the club in the 1930s, yesterday offered to discontinue their actions and another – a bankruptcy petition brought by Adelong aganist the present Charlton chairman, Mark Hulyer – *if Mr Hulyer could pay* monies which are owing. Mr Glikston, Charlton chairman for 21 years, gave way to Hulyer, aged 28, early last year when the club had an overdraft of £600,000.

Adelong then bought the stadium and grounds for £420,000 and lent the club £300,000 to clear its overdraft. The company also gave the club a 30-year lease on the stadium and training grounds at Eltham owned personally buy Mr Glikston.

A spokesman for Mr Glikston said yesterday that the Inland Revenue, Leeds United and another company had originally petitioned for Charltons winding-up. Mr Hulyer had agreed a settlement with these parties and they withdrew, leaving Adelong with little choice but to take over the petitions. Adelong claims it is owed £600,000.

● Anton Otulakowski, the Millwall midfield player, will miss Saturday's third division match at Lincoln City. Otulakowski, who has scored four goals this season, has a leg strain. Micky Nutton, Millwall's central defender, is also doubtful because of a hamstring pull which he suffered during a 3-0 Milk Cup victory over West Bromwhich Albion last week.

● Port Vale yesterday signed the Chesterfield forward, Martin Henderson in exchange for another forward, Bob Newton. Port Vale received a cash adjustment.

Tuesday night's results

UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group one: Scotland 0, Belgium 0; East Germany 2, Switzerland 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	5	4	1	0	10	5	9
E Germany	5	3	0	2	12	13	6
Belgium	5	1	2	2	6	6	4
Switzerland	5	0	1	4	10	14	1

Group Three: Hungary 0, England 2. Group Four: Yugoslavia 6, Norway 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton 7, Sheffield United 0; Sheffield Wednesday v Derby, postponed. Second division: Blackpool 2, Chesterfield 1; Bradford City v Oldham, postponed; Coventry 4, Barnsley 1; Grimsby 1, Preston 2; Middlesbrough 2, Manchester City 0; Port Vale 1, Wolverhampton 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Willenhall 6, Redditch 0. Southern division: Basingstoke 5, Dunstable 1; Thanet 1, Tonbridge 2. Cup: Second round replay: Dorchester 1, Gosport 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 2, Witton 2; Buxton 1, Gainsborough 4; Goole 2, Hyde 4; Marine 1, South Liverpool 1; Matlock 3, Stafford 0; Morecambe 5, Worksop 1.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton 7, Sheffield United 0; Sheffield Wednesday v. Derby, postponed. Second division: Blackpool 2, Chesterfield 1; Bradford City v. Oldham, postponed; Coventry 4, Barnsley 1; Grimsby 1, Preston 2; Port Vale 1, Wolves 0; *Middlesbrough 2, Manchester City 0.*

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 5, Reading 0; Birmingham 4, Fulham 2; Charlton 3, Bristol Rovers 2; Luton 0, Norwich 0.

FA VASE: Preliminary round replays: Dorking 6, Faversham 0; Egham 2, Redhill 1; Woodford 1, Braintree 1.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round: Maidenhead United 2, Burnham 1 (aet).

LONDON SENIOR CUP: first qualifying round: St Albans 1, Wembley 3

HERTS CHARITY SHIELD: Semi-final: Royston 2, Hemel Hempstead 3 (aet)

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow 1, Leytonstone and Ilford 2; Hayes 0, Dulwich 0; Staines 0, Hendon 0; Wokingham 0, Slough 0; First division: Aveley 1, Clapton 2; Epsom and Ewell 2, Leatherhead 0; Hampton 3, Oxford City 0; Hertford 0, Tilbury 0; Kingstonian 1, Boreham Wood 2; Lewes 1, Walton and Hersham 1; Metropolitan Police 2, Woking 1. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals 2, Eastbourne United 0; Epping 1, Barton 0; Grays 3, Ware 0; Letchworth 1, Uxbridge 1. Cup: second round: Harrow 1, Bromley 2.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Southend 0, Bournemouth 0.

TESTIMONIAL MATCH (for Steve Powell): Derby XI 2, Nottingham Forest XI 2.

KENT SENIOR CUP: Gravesend 1, Chatham 0; Welling 1, Maidstone 4.

OTHER MATCH: Israel Olympic XI 1, Watford 0.

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: *Sussex 16, Canadians 9.*

Scotland do enough to survive

Scotland Under-21 0
Belgium Under-21 0

Scotland surrendered their 100 per cent record in the UEFA Under-21 championship at Tannadice Park, Dundee, on Tuesday night, but still *qualified* for the quarter-finals. They turned in their poorest performance of the tournanent in front of 7,476 spectators, and clearly missed Nicholas, Gough and McStay, all promoted to the senior squad.

Only Hewitt, who scored Aberdeen's winner in the European Cup *Winners' Cup final in May*, Posed a serious threat, and the Scots were denied a penalty when he was brought down in the second half.

Phans, Vander Elst and Van Damme all hit the bar with powerful shots for Belgium in the first half, and later they claimed unsuccessfully that Van der Linden's shot crossed the *line after McAlpine*, the Scottish goalkeeper fumbled the ball.

SCOTLAND: McAlpine (Dundee utd), Nicol (Liverpool), Malpas (Dundee Utd), Cooper (Aberdeen), McPherson (Rangers), Clarke (St Mirren), Milne (Dundee Utd), Simpson (Aberdeen), McGarvey (Man Utd), McCoist (Rangers), Hewitt (Aberdeen).
BELGIUM: De Wyide, Desert, Cossey, Clysters, Vervoort, Stalman, Van Der Elst, Phans, Van Damme, Van Der Linden, Creve.

Return of Hore

John Hore, who made 450 league and cup appearances for Plymouth Argyle, has been appointed manager of the struggling third division club.

Hore, 36, will not have a contract.

American sports lose their tolerance for drugs

New York (Reuter) – "We've been heroes for a long, long time, but now our image is tarnished, to the point where everyone thinks we're drug addicts," Clark Gaines, a former American football player now being treated for drug problems, said.

If such a public perception does exist, it is attributable to an epidemic of drug use among Americann athletes. In recent months, there have been numerous arrests or indictments of prominent sportsmen for drug-related offences, as well as players' confessions about their addiction to drugs or alcohol, or both.

The trend is inexplicable to many sports followers, who have been forced to pay higher and higher ticket prices as player salaries have risen at an unprecedented rate. It is also damaging to the integrity of various sports. Gaines, a former running back with the New York Jets, is among a number of players involved in an anti-drug programme run by the National Football League Player's Association.

Somewhat belatedly, American sports administrators are now taking forceful measures intended to cope with drug abuse. *In* the past few weeks, drastic and unprecedented action has been taken in an attempt to halt the increasing use of drugs at professional and amateur level.

By far the most severe move was last week's announcement by the *National Basketball Association* (NBA) that players taking drugs would now face expulsion from the league. Under an agreement reached between the league and the NBA Players' Association, any player who is either convicted of or pleads guilty to a crime involving the use or *distribution of heroin or cocaine, or* who is found to have used those drugs, "shall immediately be permanently dismissed".

Estimates of cocaine use among NBA players range as high as 75 per cent, and a number of leading players, inclusing David Thompson of the Seattle Supersonics, John Drew off the Utah Jazz, John Lucas, formerly of the Washington Bullets, and Michael Ray Richardson of the New Jersey Nets, have undergone drug rehabilitation.

"We felt the stigma of drug use has hurt the sport and we want to eliminte it," Larry Fleisher, general counsel for the players' union said. Many observers were surprised that the union had consented to a programme which, among other things, provides for random urine analyses.

But Bob Lanier of the Milwaukee Bucks, the President of the players' union, said: "By telling the world that we, as professional basketball players, will not tolerate the use of illegal drugs, we are setting a new standard, something that is absolutely essential today.

"There is no question that professional basketball players are role models for young people all over the country, and particularly in inner cities," Lanier added, alluding to the fact that about 85 per cent of the league's players are black, and are heroes to many black youngsters.

The people who run the nation's other major league sports – baseball, football and ice hockey – have also adopted a tougher stance, after long being accused of hoping that the drug problem would somehow resolve itself.

Two weeks ago, John Ziegler, president of the National Hockey League, suspended Ric Nattress of the Montreal Canadiens for 40 games of the current season following his conviction for possession of hashish and marijuana. *Ziegler* said: "To any who now use or may want to use illegal drugs, we say this: 'We do not want you. Get out and stay out of our business'."

Although a large number of American football and basketball players have admitted drug use – and in many cases have returned to competition after receiving detoxification treatment – a far greater number of baseball players have confessed to drug abuse. Among them are Darrly Porter and Lonnie Smith of the St Louis Cardinals, Tim Raines of the Montreal Expos, Alan Wiggins of the San Diego Padres and Bob Welch, Ken Landreaux and Steve Howe of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Raines, one of the best young players in baseball, said cocaine had adversely affected his performance last season. "I couldn't judge how close a ball coming straight at me was", he said. "Your reactions are slower, sometimes I though I had started to run before I actually had."

The most celebrated case involving baseball and drugs revolved around Howe, an outstanding young relief pitcher. After undergoing treatment for cocaine abuse last winter, Howe was suspended three times this season, the third time after he refused a medical examination.

In addition, Howe was fined $54,000 by the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, after *his* second suspension. Howe's third suspension caused him to miss the last two weeks of the regular season and the current baseball play-offs. He has since reentered a drug rehabilitation centre. "I got that way because I wasn't afraid of anything or anybody", said Howe, who was the National League's "Rookie of the Year" in 1981. "But I found out it was something I couldn't beat."

IN BRIEF

Bugner suspended

Joe Bugner has been suspended by the British Boxing board of control for failing to obtain permission for his bout against Marvis Frazier in Atlantic City, on June 5. The suspension will last until Bugner or his representative appear before the British Boxing Board of Control to state his case. The board has also informed the world bodies to which they are affiliated – the WBC and WBA – which means that they are recommending a worldwide ban.

Complaints by Bugner against his manager Frank Warren, were dismissed. Bugner wished to be released from his contract but the board backed the manager and said that it should run until its expiry date on October 22, 1984.

RUGBY UNION: Tony Band, scorer of two tries in North's famous victory over the All Blacks at Otley in 1979, will not get the chance of a repeat performance when the New Zealanders play at Gateshead International Stadium on November 2. The former England centre has been left out of the squad. But Alan Old is in the reckoning at the age of 37. Eight of the side that defeated the All Blacks 21–9 at Otley – Carleton, Slemen, Wright, Old, Smith, White, Simpson and Sydall, are in

SQUAD: D Norton (Headingley), S Lowden (Sale), Carleton (Orrell), M Slemen (Liverpool), M Harrison (Wakefield), R Underwood (Leicester), S Townend, B Barley (both Wakefield), F Clough (Orrell), A Wright (Lymm), A Old (Sheffield), D Johnson (Gosforth), S Smith (Sale), H Fitton (Sale), P Bettinson (Wilmslow), C White (Gosforth), A Simpson (Sale), M Dixon (Fylde), J Sydall (Waterloo) S Bainbridge (Gosforth), R Kimmonds (Orrell), D Cusani (Orrell), K Moss (Liverpool), P Johnston (West Hartlepool), P Winterbottom (Headingley), P Buckton (Liverpool), S Hodgson (Vale of Lune), S Tipping (Sale).

HOCKEY: Cambridge University drew 2-2 with Essex in their annual match at Fenner's yesterday. The score was 1-1 at half-time, Rush having scored for Cambridge indirectly from a short corner and Halls for Essex, Sydney Friskin writes. Early in the second half, Barr, in the Cambridge goal was called upon to make several saves before Rush relieved pressure to score again for Cambridge. The lead, however, was neutralised within two minutes by Dayton. Cambridge won 2-1 last year.

ATHLETICS: Britain's top man and woman marathon runners, Hugh Jones and Joyce Smith, compete in the Chicago marathon on Sunday. Mike Gratton, this year's London marathon winner, Steve Jones from *Bristol*, and Gerry Helm, from Sutton St Helens, are also running.

CRICKET: Gloucestershire have given a one-year contract to the Kent off-spinner Chris Dale. Dale, aged 21, took 11 wickets for Gloucestershire's second XI against Hampshire last summer

FOR THE RECORD

RUGBY UNION

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Caterham 10, KCS Wimbledon 10; Church's 15, Peter Symonds 0; Crowmwoods 7, Langley Park 12; Exeter 11, Kingsbridge 6; Dame Allan's Whitehaven 10; Falmouth 26, Camborne 0; Gresham's 30, Framlingham 0; Highfields 0, Denstone 26; Kelly 16, St Boniface 0; King Henry VIII, Coventry 13, Kenilworth 12; Lancaster RGS 28, Stonyhurst 3; Newquay 0, Truro 0; Pangbourne 24, Leighton Park 2; Reed's 15, Caterham 0; St Albans 11, *Owen's 8; St Benedict's Ealing 46,* Haydon 6; Sir William Borlase 3, Shiplake 0; Stamford 3, Loughborough GS 16; Warwick 9, King Edward's, Birmingham 12; William Ellis 20, City of London 3; Worcester RGS 44, Oratory 0.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: St Andrews 3, Edinburgh 51.
SCHOOLS MATCH: St David's College 23, Lindisfarne 4
TOUR MATCH: Pembroke County 28, Japanese XV 15

TENNIS

SYDNEY: Australian indoor championships: First round (Australia unless stated): J Fitzgerald bt P Cash 6-2, 7-6; J McEnroe (US) bt J McCurdy 6-3, 6-3; P McNamee bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fr) 6-7, 7-6, 7-6, 11-9; P Rennert (US) bt M Edmondson 3-6, 7-6, 6-4; I Lendl (Cz) bt F Buehning (US) 6-3, 6-3; H Leconte (Fr) bt B Drewett 6-1, 6-3.
TEL AVIV: Second round: A Krickstein (US) bt S van den Merwe (SA) 6-3, 7-5; S Perkis (Isr) bt H Thiessen (WG) 6-3, 6-2; C Dowdeswell (GB) bt A Mansdorf (Isr) 6-2, 6-4; Z Christoph (WG) bt P Elter (WG) 3-6, 7-6, 7-6; R Gehring (WG) bt E Edwards (SA) 6-3, 6-7, 7-6; J Becka (WG) bt S Svenson (Swe) 7-6, 4-6, 6-3.
BASLE: Swiss indoor championships: First round: W Fibak (Pol) bt Orantes, (Sp) 7-6, 6-2; P Arraoone (US) bt H Guenthardt, (Switz) 7-6, 7-6; R Stadler (Switz) bt S Upton (US) 6-2, 5-7, 6-2; S Edberg bt E Iskersky (US) 6-3, 6-1; M Hocevar (Br) bt M Dickson (US) 7-5, 6-2; V Pecci (Par) bt Y Noah (Fr) 6-2, 6-2.
TOKYO: Women's tournament: First round: L Border (US) bt H Strachonova (Switz) 6-3, 6-1; L Arays (Peru) bt P Barg (US) 6-3, 6-7, 6-1; M Yamagi (Jap) bt S Mascarr (US) 7-5, 7-6.
TAMPA: Women's tournament: First round: M Navratilova bt P Louie 6-1, 6-1; B Herr bt L Plasek 7-6, 7-5; P Blackwell bt L NcNeil 6-4, 1-6, 6-2; W White bt H M Fernandez 4-6, 6-1, 6-4; P Casale bt M Brown 6-3, 6-1.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Dallas Cowboys 27, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 24; Los Angeles Raiders 21, Kansas City Chiefs 20; Los Angeles Rams 10, San Francisco 49ers 7; Washington Redskins 38, St. Louis Cardinals 14; Buffalo Bills 38, Miami Dolphins 35; Baltimore Colts 12, New England Patriots 7; Cleveland Browns 10, New York Jets 7; Detroit Lions 38, Green Bay Packers 14; Minnesota Vikings 23, Chicago Bears 14; New Orleans Saints 19, Atlanta Falcons 17; San Diego Chargers 28, Seattle Seahawks 21; Philadelphia Eagles 17, New York Giants 13; Denver Broncos 26, Houston Oilers 14.

GOLF

ROYAL LYTHAM AND ST ANNES: Women's home internationals:
England 4, Ulster 3; Wales 4, Scotland 3
AER LINGUS SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round at Leicestershire G C:
1, *Beauchamp College, Oadby, Leicester* 235 pts. Team: Jones (Capt); 2 Rahman, R. Binnie; 2, Dayncourt Comprehensive, Radcliffe-on-Trent 238. Team: J Glynn-Jones (capt) P Richmond, D Redgates; Equal 3; Harry Carlton Comprehensive, Loughborough, and Bramcote Hills Comprehensive, Nottingham 252: Best individual score: Z Rahman (Beauchamp College) 73.

SNOOKER

BRISTOL: *Professional Players' tournament:* First round: E Hughes bt E Sinclair 5-4; M Fisher bt F Davies 5-4; J Johnson bt P Burke 5-3; E Charlton bt E McLaughlin 5-0; J Virgo bt D French 5-4.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 5, Los Angeles Kings 2; St Louis Blues 3, Vancouver Canucks 2.

ICE SKATING

SOLIHULL: British junior championships: Dance: 1, C Rushton and Poole 2.0 pts; 2, Su-Wan Yip and R Newton 4.0; 3, A Meyers and A Newberry 6.0. *Pairs:* 1, C Buxley and M Burley 1.4; 2, P Coombs and A Coombs 3.2; 3, P Burton and A Burton 3.8.

BASEBALL

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY-OFFS: Philadelphia Phillies 2, Baltimore Orioles 1 (first of best-of-seven series).

BADMINTON

Hosts are humbled

By Richard Eaton

In case anybody had ideas above their station the Chinese soon put them in their place on the opening day of the Masters Invitation event sponsored by Famous Grouse at the Spectrum Arena, Warrington yesterday.

Unfortunately the opponents who were used as a method of announcing to all and sundry that it will take a mountain of effort, a treasure trove of skill, a slice of luck and then some more to take the singles title away from China, were English.

Luan Jin, the holder and the All-England champion won 15-10, 15-9 against Steve Baddeley even though the joint England No 1 is a much livelier, stronger and more confident player than earlier in the year when he seemed to fall sick almost every other time he pushed himself hard.

More significant still, Chen Ruizatn, who has been little seen in international competition in recent months and whose prospects of succeeding Zhang Aling as women's *singles champion* had been hard to predict, confirmed herself as the favourite, beating Sally Podger, the England No 2 by 11-1, 11-2.

Chen looked hungry. Not only was she thinner and slighter than one remembers her but her appetite for competition looked as though it could do with weeks of feeding with enticing victims.

Mrs Podger sported a nicely hennaed hairdo and a game that needed gingering up, which never happened. She lasted only 13 minutes – a rare humiliation for one of the most courageously competitive players.

The odds against Helen Troke for the title will have come up a notch or two.

Luan Jin's chances look all the better as a result of the rather uninspiring way in which the world champion Icuk Sugiarto repeated his semi-final win in Copenhagen over the former All-England champion Prakash Padukone.

A line decision that even the Indonesian admitted may have been wrong upset Prakash more than it should have at 11-all, and the Indian made three mistakes, lost four rallies in a row, and with it the match that he appeared to have saved.

MEN'S SINGLES: Group A: I Sugiarto (Indo) bt P Padukone (Ind) 8-15, 15-8, 15-11. Group B: Luan Jin (China) bt S Baddeley (Eng) 15-10, 15-9.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Round Robin: C Ruizhen (China) bt S Podger (Eng) 11-1, 11-2.
MEN'S DOUBLES: Round Robin: T Kihlstrom and S Karlsson (Swe) bt H Kartono and R Heryanto (Indo) 15-5, 15-4.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Round Robin: A Tokuda and Y Yonekura (Jap) bt Ivana Lie (Indo) and J Webster (Eng) 15-12, 15-9.
MIXED DOUBLES: Round Robin: M Dew and G Gilks (Eng) bt M Tredgett and K Chapman (Eng) 15-8, 15-10.

RACING

Piggott poised to swoop on speedy Salieri

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £25,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Bisquit Cognac Challenge Stakes is the centrepiece of today's programme at Newmarket. Noalcoholic won this group three pattern race 12 months ago and he is in the field again, his reputation considerably enhanced in the meantime by that courageous front-running performance in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood.

George Duffield, his regular rider, seems bound to adopt similar forcing tactics again just as he did in this event last year when he galloped Motavato into the ground. This time, though, he may fail to hold Lester Piggott and Salieri at bay. In fact, Noalcoholic's cut and thrust style of running could easily play into Piggott's hands as they will give him a lead and enable him to keep Salieri covered up and poised to strike in the seventh and last furlong.

Piggott got the lead that he wanted from that flying filly Soba when Salieri was just pipped at Doncaster by Annie Edge whom he will be meeting on 10 lb better terms now.

Salieri's chance of further success has been improved by the late withdrawal yesterday of Silver Dip who ran him so close at Ascot. Sandhurst Prince and Favoridge would be big threats at their best, but whereas Salieri is definitely on song these days, they appear to have gone off the boil.

Piggott also looks to have a good chance of winning the Fordham Handicap on Jade Ring, who is a chance ride. Willie Carson rode James Toller's filly when she won over today's course and distance a fortnight ago, and he was fancying his chances of winning on her again until his suspension.

Collegian, my selection for the Graham Ford Nursery, was badly drawn for her last race at Kempton. She deserves another chance especially as she had won her two previous races at Yarmouth and Ripon, the latter being a dead-heat with that sharp filly Leipzig.

It will take a smart newcomer to beat Falstaff and Sheer Heights in the Chesterton Maiden Stakes. Falsaff finished third behind the Dewhurst Stakes contender Rainbow Quest in his only race, while Sheer heights was runner-up to Carocrest at Salisbury. In this instance I prefer Falstaff.

Craig Stewart (2.15) can initiate a double for the Epsom trainer John Sutcliffe who can also score with Paris North (4.20). Craig Stewart, who runs in the Buckenham Selling Stakes, has already won a similar race this season.



Gathering up the reins: the grey Important leading the way at Plumpton (photograph by Ian Stewart)

Lowe's hopes take a tumble

John Lowe's hopes of finishing the season as top northern jockey dashed when he was taken to hospital with a depressed fracture of the cheekbone after falling in Miki Miki Motor in the Maple Selling Nursery at Haydock yesterday.

The York jockey is one ahead of Edward Hide (52-51), with Mark Birch, bringing his season's tally to 49 after riding Tree Mallow to victory in the Oak Handicap.

Miki Miki Motor was in the middle of the 16 strong field when he came down. Socher toppled over Lowe's mount, but her jockey, Ray Still, escaped unscathed. "I had nowhere to go, and couldn't avoid falling over Miki Miki Motor. There were too many runners for seven furlongs on this course". Still said.

The Stewards found the field was "tightening" at the time on the turn for home and could not blame any rider or horse. Victory went to Viva Lucia, whom Michael Wood brought home a length and a half ahead of Esker House.

Tree Mallow, 4-1 favourite for the Oak Handicap, after being backed from twice those odds, struck the from a quarter of a mile out to hold King's College Boy at bay by half a length. The pair were chased home by Karablake. This was the mare's third success from four runs since her Lincolnshire owner Ian Flockton transferred her to Mick Lambert at Malton, in mid-summer.

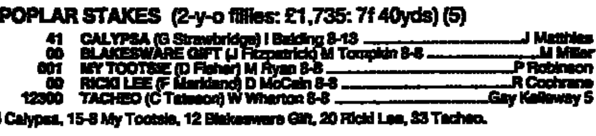
The Leeds trainer Richard Whitaker made it his best season with 11 winners when All Fair upset the odds laid on the Newmarket challenger Jerry Can in division II of the Whitebeam Maiden Stakes.

Celtic Bird, who cost only 420 guineas as a yearling, sprang a 20-1 surprise in the Walnut Stakes by two lengths from Pampas. The favourite Cree Bay was a disappointing third.

Laurie's Panther came out a head better than the favourite, Briarean, in a sustained duel throughout the last quarter mile of division one of the Whitebeam Maiden Stakes.

STATE OF GOING: Haydock: soft. Newmarket: good. Taunton: firm. Tomorrow. Catterick: good. Lingfield: good to soft. Market Rasen: good.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Haydock 3.0 Record Dancer, 4.30 Camps Heath, Newmarket: 2.15 Decoy Duck, Barnaby Granda, Out To Play, Top Ranker.



Point-to-point rules changed

The Jockey Club stewards have apporved a number of changes in the regulations for next year's Point-to-Point season. These include:

● A riders' personal accident scheme which will be mandatory for any person riding in a point-to-point steeplechase

● Regulation 74 has been modified to extend the 5lb weight allowance, introduced at the start of the current National Hunt season for all fillies and mares in National Hunt races other than handicaps, to all mares other than five-year-olds in Point-to-Point races.

● Regarding the division of races and declaration of riders; no rider may be declared for more than one horse in any race.

RUGBY UNION

Men from the east find themselves going west in Wales

By Gerald Davies

Pembrokeshire	28
Japan	13

You could forgive all of Pembrokeshire for thinking grandly in terms of historic victory. It was the first visit ever of a touring team to their part of the world, and though Japan may not rate among the high-flyers of world rugby, Pembrokeshire's victory by the convincing margin of two goals, a try, three penalties and a dropped goal to two goals and a penalty deserves jubilation.

They very nearly lost their moment of celebration, however. After having been comfortably in the lead by 16-3 midway through the second half Japan delivered two ingenious strokes to score two goals and so bring them to within one point of the home side.

As so often in the past, though, the visitors were unable to maintain the impetus so that with stiffer teams ahead it looks unlikely that they will realize the hopes of Shiggy Konno, team manager, of winning three of five matches in Wales.

Japan held tightly and confidently at the scrum, then Pembrokeshire, putting on the second shove, sent them reeling back in disarray. When the ball emerged Phillips found a gap at the side to find his back row in support and for Morroney to go over and score.

The Pembrokeshire pack, marshalled by Phillips, with his clever chips to the corner, and John kicking diagonally with the cross wind, kept up the pressure. But it was 30 minutes before they scored again with a penalty kick by John.

With the scrum under control and lineout possession coming at will for Pembrokeshire, Japan were further denied possession in the loose where Morroney, Price and Davies dominated. With the second push coming again from the scrum Phillips took advantage of a gap to squeeze over for John to convert just before half time.

With the wind blowing strongly across the field, John inevitably took the play to the top left hand corner of the ground. From a two-handed catch and quick return from a lineout, John had time to look up, take measure, and drop a goal. Honjo then kicked a penalty for Japan.

Just as the game seemed to deteriorate with Pembrokeshire quite happy to kick for territorial advantage and Japan becoming increasingly more desperate to make some impression on a game which was fast going away from them, the visitors produced two tries.

First Hirao made a devastating break down the middle of the field and his wayward pass was plucked magically out of the air by Yoshino before sending Honjo over for a try, which he also converted.

Immediately afterwards Matsuo produced a try which was a replica of the one he created against Abertillery. Again he dummied and passed to Yoshino to score under the posts. Honjo converted.

Having seemingly taken the initiative Japan failed to press home the advantage. Pembrokeshire came back and with the help of the back row space was made for Bowen to score a try which John again converted. Two further penalties by John settled the issue.

PEMBROKESHIRE: G Bowen; H Forster, K Morgan, W Morgan, M Holding; G John; E Phillips; B Williams, J Griffiths, G Evans, N Morroney (rep R Thomas), A Rose, B Bennett, R Price, V Davies (capt).

JAPAN: M Yasuda; K Honjo, T Yoshino, S Hirao, H Toshima; Y Matsuo, T Oizawald; Y Ikeda, M Inoue, K Horaguchi, Y Kawase, K Kawachi, K Oyagi, M Shida, K Sejimo.

Referee: D W Templeton (Irish Union).

Robert Norster (above), the Wales and British Lions second row forward, will be out of action for another six weeks after X-ray examination showed his back injury has not cleared up. Norster was injured on the Lions tour of New Zealand in the summer and received the bad news yesterday.

He has not played this season and will miss Wales's game against Romania on November 12 and must be doubtful for the opening games of this season's five nations championship. Terry Holmes, the Cardiff and Wales scrum half, who injured his knee in New Zealand, is also ruled out until December.

Newmarket

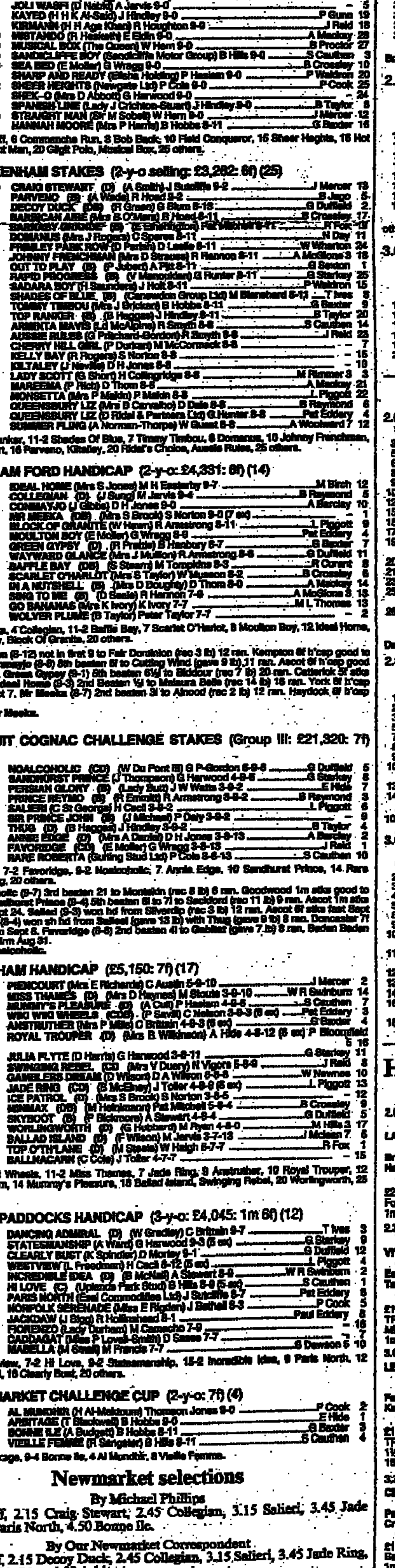
Draw: no advantage

Tote: Double 2.45, 3.45. Treble 2.15, 3.15, 4.20

[*Television (ITV) 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 races*]

1.45 CHESTERTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £4,998: 1m) (28 runners)





[illegible: race cards for 1.45 Chesterton Stakes, 2.15 Buckenham Stakes (2-y-o selling), 2.45 Graham Ford Handicap, 3.15 Bisquit Cognac Challenge Stakes (Group III: £21,320: 7f) (10), 3.45 Fordham Handicap (£5,160: 7f) (17), 4.20 Park Paddocks Handicap (3-y-o: £4,045: 1m 6f) (12)]

... 614 0-000 ISABELLA (M Small) M Francis 7-7 ... B Dawson 5 10

11-4 Westview, 7-2 Hi Love, 9-2 Statesmanship, 15-2 Incredible Idea, 9 Paris North, 12 Dancing Admiral, 16 Clearly Bust, 20 others.

4.50 NEWMARKET CHALLENGE CUP (2-y-o: 7f) (4)

1	0	AL MUNDHIR (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-0	P Cook	2
2	000	ARBITRAGE (T Blackwell) B Hobbs 9-0	E Hide	1
7		BONNE ILE (A Budgett) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	3
10		VIEILLE FEMME (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	4

11-10 Arbitrage, 9-4 Bonne Ile, 4 Al Mundhir, 8 Vieille Femme.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Phillips

1.45 Falstaff, 2.15 Craig Stewart, 2.45 Collegian, 3.15 Salieri, 3.45 Jade Ring, 4.20 Paris North, 4.50 Bonne Ile.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Falstaff, 2.15 Decoy Duck, 2.45 Collegian, 3.15 Salieri, 3.45 Jade Ring, 4.20 Incredible Idea, 4.50 Arbitrage.

Haydock Park

Draw advantage: low numbers best

Tote: Double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 SYCAMORE STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,162: 6f) (20 runners)



[illegible: race cards for 2.0 Sycamore Stakes, 2.30 Hornbeam Handicap (£2,078: 1m 4f) (12), 3.0 Silver Birch Stakes (£2,018: 1m 2f 131yds) (15)]

21	00	SEA BLUE (D Ibbotson) Miss L Siddall 3-8-0	G Gosney	11
22	000000	SPOT THE PATCH (Doublet Ltd) M Haynes 3-8-0	J Jenkinson	10
23	0-03303	BERTHA (M Berger) R Baker 3-7-11	R Hills 3	8
24	0000	HIGHLY TUNED (Cheveley Park Stud) G Huffer 3-7-11	T Williams 7	9
26		RIGTON SALLY (G Smith) H Wharton 3-7-11	K Darley	3

9-4 Chrysicabana, 4 Bertha, 9-2 Record Dancer, Happy Season, 6 Highly Tuned, 8 Armonit, 12 others.

3.30 BEECH HANDICAP (£2,977: 1m 40yds) (14)

[illegible: race cards for 3.30 Beech Handicap, 4.0 Poplar Stakes (2-y-o fillies: £1,735: 7f 40yds) (5), 4.30 Rowan Handicap (2-y-o: £1,861: 5f) (12)]

3	180430	BOCA RATON (CD) (L Fish) J Berry 9-1	S Morris 3	5
6	2003	CAMPS HEATH (B) (Mrs M Walker) I Walker 8-13	T Williams 7	11
8	344000	CLASSICAL VINTAGE (D) (Major T Jackson) R Hannon 8-10	B Rouse	4
12	041010	SWEET SONJA (A Afdhal) G Huffer 8-9 (7 ex)	M Rimmer 3	9
14	322	BE THERE BABY (D Montagu) J W Watts 8-6	N Connorton	3
15	002110	SULLY'S CHOICE (W Chapman) D Chapman 8-5	D Nicholls	2
16	1300	OYSTON'S SPECIAL (D) (R Oyston) J Berry 8-2	S Horsfall 5	1
18	24223	LADY OF LEISURE (Northumbria Leisure) I Vickers 7-7	W Ryan 5	12
19	000000	STEVULA (D) (A Humphreys) A Smith 7-7	–	6
20	00000	MICKY FOX (Mrs A Beard) T Taylor 7-7	R Hills 3	10

7-2 Lak Lustre, 4 Hilton Brown, 6 Camps Heath, 8 Be There Baby, Oyston's Special, 10 Boca Raton, Sweet Sonja, 12 Classical Vintage, 14 Lady Of Leisure, Sully's Choice, 20 others.

Haydock selections

2.0 Hoodory, 2.30 Santella King, 3.0 Armonit, 3.30 Florida Son, 4.0 Calypsa, 4.30 Be There Baby.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Mumtaz Taj, 2.30 True Heritage, 3.00 Chrysicabana, 3.30 Qualitair Prince, 4.0 My Tootsie, 4.30 Sweet Sonja.

Taunton

[illegible: race cards for 2.0 Wiveliscombe Hurdle, 2.30 Taunton Castle Conditional Jockeys Hurdle, 3.0 Wiveliscombe Hurdle (Div II), 3.30 Taylor China and Glass Hurdle, 4.0 Amateur Riders Chase, 4.30 Wiveliscombe Hurdle]

3	244	General Election (CD) 9-11-11	R Linley
4	23-0	Pucka Fella (CD) 9-11-7	R Richards
6	-042	Hobo 12-11-5	G Jones
8	233	Joint Venture 14-10-12	S Morshead
11	-142	Round The Twist 7-10-8	R Rowe
14	130-	Letterbox 8-10-2	C Mann 4
18	34P	A Little Tipsey (B) 9-10-0	P Nicholls
20	POP-	Our Laurie 8-10-0	J Suthern
21	430	Bargello Son 6-10-0	M Yeoman 7

5-2 Round the Twist, 7-2 Pizza, 9-2 General Election, 6 Pucka Fella.

Perth Hunt

[illegible: race cards for 2.15 Bankfoot Conditional Jockeys Hurdle, 2.45 Almondbank Hurdle, 3.15 Fair Maids Chase, 3.45 Haig Whisky Hurdle, 4.15 Guildtown Chase, 4.45 Kinfillo Hurdle, 5.0 Grunwick Stakes]

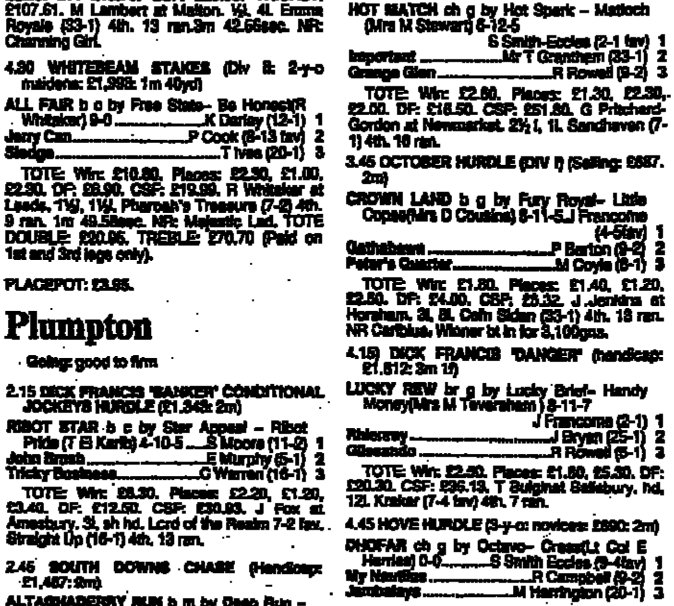
5	202-	Louviers 5-11-4	N Doughty
6	314	Camborne Hill 7-10-13	P Tuck
8	3-44	Thelmas Secret 6-10-12	M Barnes

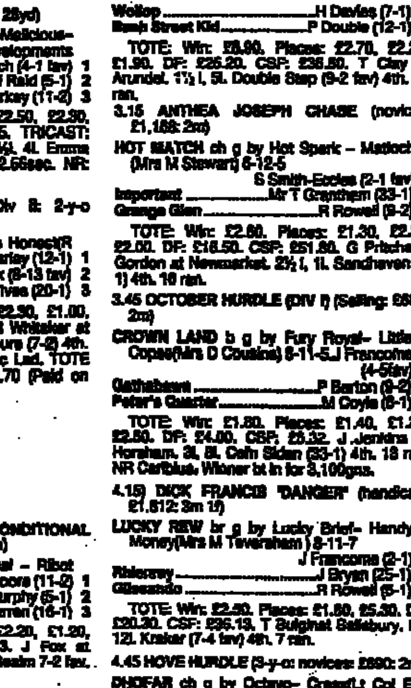
15-8 Aristo Treat, 3 Camborne Hill, Saucy Sergeant, 13-2 Louviers.

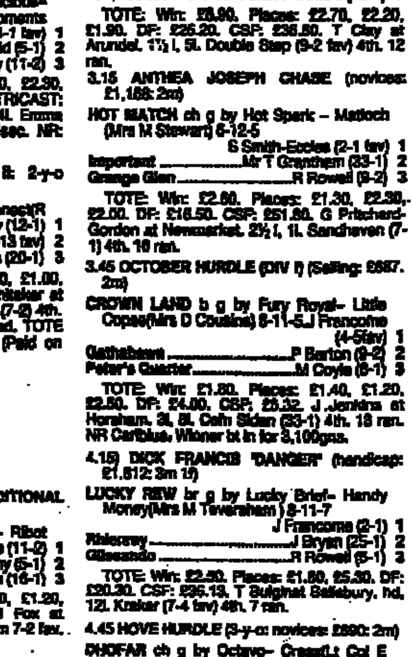
3.15 FAIR MAIDS CHASE (handicap: £1,798: 2m 4f) (7)

4	B01-	Bobjob 10-11-7	T G Dun
5	023-	What A Coup 8-11-3	S Charlton
6	FP3-	Wiggetts 7-10-8	K White
7	000	Palace Guard 11-10-2	–

Haydock results







[illegible: results for Haydock, Plumpton, Wetherby and Perth]

Plumpton

Wetherby

Perth

TENNIS

Another harsh lesson for British 'learners'

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Every year since 1973 Britain have played the United States in the Maureen Connolly Trophy, which is restricted to players less than twenty-two years of age and may loosely be regarded as a Wightman Cup contest for learners. The United States have been beaten only once, tending to win three matches to every one they lose, and have recently taken to rounding up players who could almost constitute a state side rather than a national team.

Four of the five Americans now in action at the Kelsey Kerridge Sports Hall, alongside Parker's Piece at Cambridge, are Californians. The exception, Caroline Kuhlman, a high school girl from Kentucky, took only forty-eight minutes to beat Sara Gomer 6-1, 6-1, yesterday in the first of eleven matches, nine of them singles, to be played over three days.

This embarrassing spectacle was witnessed in sympathetic silence by a scattered assembly of 124 people, many of whom were answering the call of duty rather than pleasure. Three days earlier, a woman of Thirty-eight had been runer-up for Britain's national championship, and a coach had won the men's title. The dignity of British tennis is looking rather tattered these days.

The world rankings suggest that there are 152 better players than Miss Gomer. But Miss Kuhlman is unranked, so make it 153. Miss Gomer is 6ft 2in tall and left-handed, but failed to exploit these advantages and scored only 33 points.

Miss Kuhlman, two years the younger, comes from a family of 12 children and mostly practices with four brothers on their home court. Her anticipation and footwork were quicker than Miss Gomer's and she was much more efficient at the basic tasks of putting the ball in play and keeping it in play.

Patty Fendick consolidated the United States' advantage, but took 69 minutes to beat Rina Einy 6-3, 6-4 in a far better match. Both players showed a mature capacity to think in terms of sequences of shots.

Miss Einy has ancestral associations with Badhdad. She also has a service action that consists mostly of follow-through. The backing is an abbreviated formality.

But she played smart and tidy tennis, scrambled well and was beaten only because the boisterously exciting, occasionally wild Miss Fendick had an enviable variety of winning shots – notably her forehand and smash, though her backhand drop also gave Miss Einy a lot of bother.

Roasted Peanut

Tarpon Springs, Florida (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova took just 43 minutes to dispose of Peanut Louie, 6-1, 6-1, in the first round of a $150,000 tournament here. The top seed was playing her first match since she defeated Chris Lloyd last month to win the US Open. "It flet good to be out there again," Miss Navratilova said. "I'm a bit shaky because I haven't played in four weeks."

RUGBY LEAGUE

Warrington fine deferred

By Keith Macklin

The tendency of Warrington's players to become involved in brawls led to the Wilderspool club being fined £1,000 by the management committee at their meeting in Leeds yesterday.

The fine, which is suspended until the end of the 1984-5 season, follows Warrington's sixth brawl in five seasons. This was in the Lancashire Cup tie against St Helens on September 14, when five players were sent off the field by the referee, Stan Wall, two from St Helens and three from Warrington.

Ken Miller, the vice-chairman of Warrington, pleaded with the committee that Warrington had instituted their own disciplinary proceedings within the club, and two players had been put on the transfer list.

The committee suspended the fine to give Warrington time to improve their disciplinary record. The same judgment applies to St Helens, whose involvement in brawls has been much less marked. St Helens were fined £250.

MOTOR RACING

The pits where 20 'bombs' can cause a disaster

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Danger signals were hoisted yesterday at the Kyalami circuit outside Johannesburg where this year's Formula one Grand Prix championship will be decided on Saturday. Team managers and drivers have warned that the narrow, funnel-shaped pit lane at the track through which the cars will hurtle for mid-race refuelling and tyre changes–a practice that is to be banned next season–is a potential disaster area.

Mr Gerald Larrouse, director general of Renault Sport, said: "With 20 teams refuelling during the race it amounts to 20 bombs being in the pits at one time or another. Should something go wrong there is a very real possibility that people could be hurt."

Urgent talks were being held to try to work out a safety first formula that will at least give the three top contenders for the title, Alain Prost of France, (Renault), Nelson Piquet of Brazil, (Brabham), and Rene Arnoux, of France, (Ferrari), a clear run through the pit lane.

Larrouse said it was hoped to arrange matters so that they would make their pit stops on the same lap but that no other cars would be allowed to pull off at the same time.

The first practice to decide grid positions is to be held today. Prost heads the championship table with 57 points, only two ahead of Piquet with Arnoux on 49.

Arnoux has been the fastest of the top three contenders in unofficial practice, but the most intriguing performancs so far have come from Patrick Tambay, his Ferrari team-mate, who has been dropped by the Italian firm for next season.

Tambay, fourth in the championship table with 40 points, has posted the fastest lap times so far and there is speculation at Kyalami that on Saturday he might be tempted to throw team discipline to the winds and instead of helping Arnoux, go all out to show Ferrari that their decision to sack him has been a grave error.

While Prost and Arnoux are vying to become the first Frenchman to win the championship, Nelson Piquet, the Brazilian separating them, is taking the strain calmly and philosophically. "If I win I will be very happy because I will be world champion," he said yesterday. "If I don't I'll still be happy as I won't have to put up with continual questions from the press."

SQUASH RACKETS

Jahangir's easy title win


Jahangir: still unbeaten

Auckland (Reuter)–Qamar Zaman's attempt to end his fellow-Pakistani Jahangir Khan's 31-month unbeaten run never got off the ground in the Pilkington sponsored world championship final here. Jahangir, aged 19, won 9-0, 9-4, 9-3 in only 29 minutes to record his fourth victory over Qamar in a big final this year. Qamar had hoped to unsettle Jahangir by going for his shots and tiring him out by making him run; but such was Jahangir's anticipation that his opponent was rarely able to stretch him. Qamar contributed to his own downfall with a series of shots into the tin.

Only in the final game was he able to string together more than two points at a time, coming back from 0-7 to 3-7; but by then his fate was sealed. Afterwards Jahangir, a world champion since he was 17 and unbeaten since April 1981, said that he had been surprised by the ease of his win.

Though the final was one-sided, Qamar played his part in letting the match flow. Only 10 lets were called in contrast to the 58 in the third-place play-off between Stuart Davenport, of New Zealand, and Hiddy Jahan, of England.

Davenport, ranked sixth in the world, beat the world No 3 9-7, 9-1, 4-9, 2-9, 9-6.

BOOK REVIEW

A cricket life full of wit, mirth and spleen

By Alan Gibson

As I Said at the Time: a Lifetime of Cricket. By E W Swanton, edited by George Plumptre. (Collins Willow, £14.95p)

This collection of previously published pieces makes a good book, though not E W Swanton's best. The difficulty is that he has published so many of his articles, in bound form, already. Voluminous as he has been, there was not quite enough left for about 550 pages. You look for his account of some famous Test, but it is not there, because Jim and assistant, Eric Plumptre, have conscientiously refrained from yet another reprint. So it is far from what your might call "The Complete Swanton".

Nevertheless, it does give you a panorama of cricket during the last half century. There are many fine matches, of which we are glad to have his first-hand recollections, and many famous cricketers of whom his final judgements are interesting (and never unkind). The obituaries form one of the most interesting parts of the book. There are a lot them. Jim became a cricket reporter very young, and is now in a hearty old age, and so has had many occasions to write them.

The majority of the pieces originally appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Cricketer*,


Barrington: moving tribute

though the choice goes wider when necessary. I was pleased to see that *The Sporting and Dramatic News* is represented. I first became conscious of Jim when he was doing a long series of articles for that magazine, before the war, on the sporting achievements of various public schools. One summer day he came to Taunton. I saw him from a distance, on the first XI pitch, selecting the best place to photograph the Marshall brothers (one was a master, the other the school doctor, and both played for Somerset while still at school). Jim was dignified and stately: perhaps it is only imagination that suggests he was even then a shade portly.

EWS has disclaimed any ambitions as a stylist. In this he does himself less than justice, though it is true I have sometimes wished he would let himself go a bit more in describing great occasions. But I suppose his restraint is one of the sources of his authority. Every word, you feel, is considered. In conversation he can be more trenchant, and picturesque.

There is a curious thing about the dust-jacket of the book, by John Ward, RA. It shows Jim, now undeniably portly, notebook in hand, at Canterbury. I have never shared the view that Canterbury is a beautiful ground, but it is Jim's favourite, and I doubt if anything in his cricketing life gave him more pleasure than when he became president of Kent. The oddity of the picture is that he is looking *away* from the cricket, which is going on behind his back. I have never known him do this. He prided himself on watching every ball, and used to give fellow-commentators severe nusfwa in the ribs with his Zeiss binoculars if he was ever in danger of missing one.

There might be another theory about the picture, that he has turned his back on modern cricket, but this is not borne out by the text. He certainly has his doubts about it, feels it is no better since the introduction of the one-day game, thinks – as nearly all cricketers do – that the period of his own prime (the 'thirties) was the best: but modern players have their share of praise; his piece on the retirement of Barrington, for instance, not a player one would have thought especially to appeal to him, is moving. In writing this kind of article, all his deeply informed sense of the history of the game comes into play. He was still a young man when H. S. Altham invited him to collaborate in the second edition of the celebrated and unsurpassed *History*. His obituary of Altham is another notable passage.

Although such things are impossible of proof, I should guess that EWS has sold more copies of his newspaper than any other sports writer. I have never been a regular subscriber to *The Daily Telegraph*, but whenever there has been a particularly important match, or an important cricketing decision to be made, I have gone out of my way to buy it. You were not fully informed unless you knew "What Jim thinks". His views gradually ceased to be mere comments on the scene, and became part of the scene itself. Cardus must have sold many copies of *The Manchester Guardian*, Longhurst of *The Sunday Times*, Darwin (though disguised as "Our Golf Correspondent" for this newspaper, but these were writers read for their style rther than their opinions.

Of course you did not always agree with Jim. There were allegations, often inspired by jealousy, that he was pompous, and irritable. There is an old chestnut about the psychiatrist who went to heaven, and was hastily summoned by St Peter: "Come on. We're very worried about the Almighty. Seems to think he's Jim Swanton" (you can put in any name you please, but I *have* heard it told of Jim).

I admire Jim greatly, and have always found him a wise and generous friend. I remember reviewing the first volume of his autobiography in these pages, more than ten years ago, and concluding with the lines by Addison,

"In all thy Humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'art such a touchy, testy, pleasant Fellow;
Hast so much Wit, and Mirth, and Spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee".

Addison got him pretty well right, and there has always been something Addisonian about Jim Swanton.

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General Appointments

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career development

Your own office at the top

Patricia Tisdall introduces a four-part series on how a modern manager makes it to chief executive

The secret of success for the manager who wants to climb to the chief executive's office is the same as in anything else: it is merely a matter of doing all the little things right – every day. But as well as ability and hard work, luck is needed. Certainly, *though, the days of* nepotism and old-boy networks have largely gone.

During the next three weeks we will look at the different routes pursued by a selection of chief executives. We have broadly categorized these as: climbing the corporate ladder, going to business school, and founding your own company. It is, however, important to note that all chief executives are individuals and that crude facts can blur reality. For instance, most of the present and immediate past generation of chief executives (appointed typically in their fifties) experienced military service, and therefore carried significant life-or-death responsibility while still young. This may not be fully reflected in their CVs but may have added immeasurably to their experience and influenced their style of management.

Patronage by a senior can be helpful

Long hours are a common factor in the lives of careerists. Most modern top executives continue to work long hours and spend many nights away from home even when they get to the chief's office. In a questionnaire answered by 423 top UK executives, the Heidrick and Struggles consultancy found that the typical chief executive works a 52-hour week and travels overseas on business for five weeks a year. The predominant motivating element was found to be "personal satisfaction", which ranked far ahead of "continued high earnings and prosperity".

Though much publicity is given to external appointments, most senior appointments in British companies still come from within: the survey found that 75 per cent of chief executives had been promoted internally. Our own researches reveal that the chief executives of nine of the UK's 10 biggest companies have spent most of their working lives in the same organization. Moreover, there is little sign of change in the offing since 54 per cent of the survey's respondents expected their successors to be a current subordinate and further 20 per cent expected an appointment to come from within the same group.

The statistics suggest that the ambitious middle manager would do well to pick an organization early in his career and try to catch the eye of the corporate talent-spotters. The most common sector for recruitment of top executives is marketing followed by finance. A common problem for specialists, particularly in high-technology areas, is that simply keeping on top of their subject is a full-time activity. There is little energy to spare to absorb wider business or social horizons or to develop leadership through persuading others rather than by personal example.

Many middle managers find that patronage or even advice by a respected senior executive is helpful in making the break into general management. Formal business courses have also proved useful, if only in giving familiarity with the vocabulary used by other specialist colleagues. There are some areas such as marketing and more recently computer technology which permeate most aspects of modern business. It is significant that the survey found that 61 per cent of chief executives claimed experience of marketing while 47 per cent said they were familiar with new technology.

Less established than for part-time or short business courses is the case for the full-time business administration Masters degree. However the preliminary evidence from the first generation of British MBAs, who are mostly still only in their early forties, is impressive. More than 40 per cent are reckoned to have reached director level or above.

The pleasures and risks of doing it yourself

There is certainly no doubt that modern managers generally hold higher educational qualifications than their predecessors. The survey found tht 60 per cent of chief executives held either a university degree or some technical or professional qualification and that 19 per cent had been to business school.

The most frequent comment made by participants on business school courses is that it improves their self-confidence. The area where most self-confidence is needed is in starting a business, where, at least in the early days, proprietors are likely to have to rely entirely on their own judgment. The smaller the business, the closer is the proprietor to the market place. This means not only developing communicating skills in order to expand but also acquiring a sales rep's resilience in approaching potential customers.

Personal satisfaction may be higher in taking the do-it-yourself route to the chief executive's office – but so are risks. A high proportion of new businesses fail and failure often means not only the loss of a job but also personal assets such as a car and a house. However, at least according to the graphologists, extreme boldness is a hallmark of all potential high flyers, whichever route they follow.

MARKET PLACE — Philip Schofield

Employment prospects for the three months to the end of the year are more encouraging than in any fourth quarter of the year since the end of 1979, according to a survey of 1,182 employers by Manpower. Twice as many expect to recruit additional staff as expect job losses. There is particular optimism in retailing, electrical engineering, clothing and textile manufacturing and banking.

Recruitment activity in September continued to reflect the upward trend. The seasonally adjusted number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, about a third of the total market, in the three months ending September was 201,000. This was up by more than 23 per cent on the same period last year. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in early September rose by over 52 per cent on last year. This indicates that the average time taken by employers to fill vacancies is increasing. The vacancies taking longest to fill according to the MSC include electrical and electronic engineers and technicians, accountants, sales representatives, managers and vocational and industrial trainers.

***Executive Post*, PER's weekly jobs newspaper, carried advertisements for 3,000 vacancies in September – more than 57 per cent up on last year. The volume of recruitment advertising carried in the quality national newspapers also rose by 34 per cent.**

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER

(Temporary Appointment)

Applications are invited for the post of Executive Officer in the Meetings and Visits Unit in our offices close to Kings Cross. The post will carry special responsibility for Institutional Review Visits, and the post holder will be required to act as deputy to the Head of the Unit.

Applicants should be well qualified and possess sound clerical experience. A high degree of application to details and accuracy is essential and experience of supervising staff would be helpful.

The post is offered on a fixed term contractual basis until 30 November 1984.

Salary scale: £7,398 - £8,139 p.a.

Further details and application form from:
Assistant Secretary (Personnel)
CNAA
344/354 Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8BP
To whom completed applications should be returned by 26 October 1983.

ADMINISTRATIVE/ RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Major London Modern Art Gallery c.£7,000

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Write to Waddington Galleries (Ref RVR), 2 Cork Street, London W1 for application form, to be returned completed by 31st October 1983.

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Interviewers must be available at least 3 days and 3 evenings, Monday to Friday per week.
Age 20-45, extended slightly for those with related experience. Own car necessary in areas outside London, together with a good educational background and reasonable appearance.
The work is hourly paid with a car milage allowance and other expenses paid.
Postcard to Mr Lee (T). O.P.C.S., Room 431, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
SOCIAL SURVEY DIVISION

Welfare Officer

Applications are invited for the position of Welfare Officer to the Metropolitan Police in London.

Reporting to the Assistant Commissioner, Personnel and Training, the successful candidate will be required to demonstrate a capacity to understand and deal with the problems of police officers with particular reference to their personal, family, matrimonial and financial difficulties, often caused by the stresses and strains of police work in London.

Additionally he or she will be responsible for dealing with widows and pensions, charitable funds, sport and related social activities and for giving advice on retirement opportunities. A working knowledge of the current fiscal and legal procedures in this field is desirable.

Operating with a high degree of autonomy, within an extensive multi-discipline Personnel Department, he or she will also have the opportunity to develop the welfare function to meet the demands of a large modern and rapidly changing police force.

Ideally aged 40-50 (but certainly under 55), the successful candidate will have appropriate experience in personnel management, counselling, and all aspects of social welfare. He or she will need imagination and sensitivity, coupled with organisational flair and the ability to cope with the welfare needs of 27,000 officers. The successful candidate will operate at all levels of management.

For this key post, based in central London, a salary *within the scale of £13,649 rising to £17,906 per annum*, inclusive of London weighting, is offered. There is a generous leave allowance and the post is pensionable.

Applications, in the first instance, should be made to The Establishment Officer, Room 213 (WO/T), 105 Regency Street, London SW1P 4AN, or by telephoning 01-230 3122 (24 hour service).
Closing date for applications 7 November 1983.

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The post is located at Derby.

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Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to:-

Director of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering
British Railways Board,
14 Melbury Terrace,
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Quoting reference 78/SO15



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Technicians with relevant HNC/C&G qualification should have DATA maintenance and installation experience together with maintenance experience of VHF/UHF, HF SSB, air/ ground radio, marine radio, remote radio working and offshore Beacon equipment. Knowledge of microwave/ multiplex and telephone electronic exchange systems would be an advantage.

The benefits include an indefinite term employment agreement offering job security, the usual tax advantages, regular U.K. paid leave with airfares, subsidised food and accommodation and excellent recreational facilities.

For further information and application form please write or telephone John Edgington, (quoting ref: 8880/ST) ARA International, 17/19 Maddox Street, London W1R 0EY. Tel: 01-629 2356 or 01-491 8013 (ansaphone).

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Applications are invited from people with suitable managerial ability and experience. Knowledge and experience in the field of alcohol misuse would be an advantage but is not essential.

Please write for details to Alcohol Concern (NAAm), 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU.

Closing date for completed applications: 4 November 1983.

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Previous experience in the manufacture of biologicals in the industrial setting and in plasma fractionation would be an advantage.

Whitley Council Terms and Conditions of Service apply.

Appropriate information and application forms are available from the Appointments Section, Scottish Health Serivce, Common Services Agency, Trinity Park House, South Trinity Road, Edinburgh to whom applications should be returned by 10 November 1983. Further particulars and any clarification may be obtained by telephoning 031-664 2317 (Ext 259). Please quote reference no. U539/TT.

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DIRECTOR

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Emphasis is placed on the ability to manage the Council's staff and to speak publicly for the Council on its various activities. Managerial and administrative experience coupled with a knowledge and understanding of the arts is essential.

The appointment is initially for a period of five years with the possibility of an extension at the end of that time. The salary is on a scale from £19,243 to £23,159 per annum. The post carries 25 days holiday and the Council has a non-contributory pension scheme.

Please write to the Chairman, Welsh Arts Council, 9 Museum Place, Cardiff CF1 3NX, for a detailed job description and application form. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 4th November 1983 and interviews are expected to be held at the end of November 1983.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information service.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Selina Scott and Frank Bough. Today's special features include Farming (between 6.30 and 7.00, Sarah Greene and Play the Game (7.30-8.00), and medical advice (8.30-9.00). Regular items include news bulletins at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30; sport at 6.43, 7.18 and 8.18; TV sport (between 7.15 and 7.30) and morning papers review at 7.32 and 8.32. Closedown at 9.00.

9.30 Conservative Party Conference: it is the third day of business at Blackpool. Further live coverage of the debates at 10.55 and 2.30 and on BBC 2 at 3.50 and 10.40 tonight.

10.30 Play School: Mr Bill and the Runaway Sausages.

10.55 Conservative Party Conference.

12.30 News After Noon: with Judi Lines and Richard Whitmore; 12.57 Financial Report.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: More about the Conservation Awards, and an interview with John Cleese who with his *fellow-author*, psychoanalyst Robin Skynner, talks about their new book on family relationships; 1.45 Postman Pat. Closedown at 2.00.

2.30 Conservative Party Conference: further live coverage from Blackpool.

3.55 Play School: It's Thursday. The story of the puddle that grew. 4.20 Superted: Cartoon, made in Wales, and very familiar on S4C; 4.25 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads from W. J. Corbett's The Song of Pentecost 4.40 Spiderman and his Amazing Friends.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: In Sri Lanka, Simom Groom meets a 10-year-old monk.

5.40 News: with Moira Stuart; 6.05 South East at Six.

6.30 Cartoon: Pack up your Troubles; 6.40 Angels: The continuing story of on-duty and off-duty nurses.

7.05 Tomorrow's World: Peter Macann demonstrates the petrol pump that recognizes vehicles and enables drivers to obtain their supplies on credit.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Richard Skinner and Peter Powell.

8.05 By the Sword Divided: Appetizer for the new drama serial, set in the days of the Civil War in England, starting on BBC 1 on Sunday night.

8.10 Give us a Break: Comedy series, set against a background of London's snooker circuit. Tonight, matrimonial difficulties stand in the way of Micky Noades (Robert Lindsay) making a lot of money by getting Mo (Paul McGann) into a money game at Taffy's hall.

9.00 News.

9.25 Just Good Friends: To everybody's surprise, Vince (Paul Nicholas), now in love again with Penny (Jan Francis), turns to his father for advice.

9.55 Hotline: New, live, phone-in show, with Gloria Hunniford and Chris Tarrant. Viewers can phone in for help, or offering help.

10.40 A Certain Pride: The story of Gloria Pullen, the deaf presenter of BBC Television's See Hear series. She tells her story in British Sign Language. There are sub-titles, and Alison Steadman, the actress, narrates the translation for those able to hear. 11.13 News.

11.24 Late Night in Concert: King Crimson, in a concert recorded in Frejus, France, last summer. Ends at 11.55.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's special items include Farming (at 6.50), Popeye cartoon (at 7.20.) Films preview (8.35), Frankie Howerd (8.40) and Cooking (9.02). Regular features include news at 6.30, Then half-hourly until 9.00, then at 9.23; Sport at 6.35, 7.35 and 8.30; Morning papers review at 6.25, video at 7.55 and competition at 8.24.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30, For Schools: Libraries; 9.42 Switches; 9.59 Measuring time; 10.16 Birds of a Feather; 10.33 Radio waves velocity; 10.50 Anglican worship; *11.08*Basil Brush; *11.22* Shipping Trip; 11.39 Generation of electricity.

12.00 Teetime and Claudia: for the toddlers (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 *The Sullivans.*

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 A Plus: Lord Elwyn-Jones, a former Lord Chancellor, looks back over his many years in Parliament and over a legal career that took in the Nuremberg trials and the Moors Murders case.

2.00 Newmarket Racing: the Houghton Meeting. We see the 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15. At 3.30; Blockbusters. Bob Holness and his *quiz.*

4.00 Children's ITV: Teetime and Claudia (r): 4.15 Dangermouse: episode 4 of The Day of the Suds(r); 4.20 *First Post:* Sue Robbie replies to young viewers' letters; 4.35 Road Runner: cartoon; 4.45 Home: drama series set in an Australian community welfare home; 5.15 The Young Doctors: Australian hospital serial.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news.

6.30 Thames Sport: Includes curtain-raisers for tonight's big fights (see 11.30pm) in which Jimmy Price takes on Eddie Gazo, and John L Gardner makes the second of his comeback fights. From the Bloomsbury Crest, London.

7.00 Whose Baby? Jan Leeming, Tony Britton and Jean Metcalfe, faced with the offspring, have to guess who the famous parent is. Helping them is Leslie Crowther.

7.30 Film: Airport '80 . . . the Concorde (1979) Another of the 'Airport' danger-in-midair thrillers, this time involving a rocket that could shoot down the famous beaked airliner. With Alain Delon, Susan Blakely, Robert Wagner and Sylvia Kristel heading a big cast. Director: David Lowell Rich.

9.30 TV Eye: A report on the role of the peace-keeping forces in Beirut.

10.00 *News at Ten. And Thames headlines.*

10.30 The Sweeney: Looking for the villain who coshed a nightwatchman, Regan (John Thaw) adopts tactics that, to some, smack of police harassment, especially as the quarry was in a pub at the time of the attack . . . being watched by Regan himself (r).

11.30 Thames Sport Special: Two big boxing events in London. Former Commonwealth Games gold medallist Jimmy Price fights former world champion Eddie Gazo (middleweight); and John L Gardner makes the second of his comback attempts (heavyweight).

12.25 *Night Thoughts:* with the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet, general secretary of the Methodist Conference.

Martin and Osa Johnson: Travellers in Time (BBC 2, 8.30pm)

● THE OLD MEN AT THE ZOO ends tonight (BBC 2, 9.30pm), with the adapter Troy Kennedy Martin, his producer Jonathan Powell and his director Stuart Burge pulling all stops out to render explicit the horrors that Angus Wilson was content to leave implicit in his work: human beings caged like wild animals plus other, even more revolting, outcroppings of what one character gloatingly calls "the rich seam of Mediterranean brutality that runs in all our veins". This "version" of Mr Wilson's allegory about a totalitarian Britain, in which the zoological symbol has loomed large, has coarsened the original book and sensationalized its theme. Forget the book (if you can) and you will be presented tonight with an apocalyptic vision of the near-future compared with which Orwell's Airstrip 1 is no worse than a rigidly

CHOICE

supervised holiday camp. Liberation, such as it is, comes with an unnatural rush of suddenness.

● FLYING SAFARI (BBC 2, 8.30pm) is about wild animals, too, except that here, they *are* animals and not humans, and they are in their natural environment, Africa in the early 1930s. Husband and wife photographers Martin and Osa Johnson, dropping out of the skies in their biplanes, set up their cameras and took the ground-level pictures that complemented their pioneering footage, photographed from the air, of stampeding zebras, a million or so flamingoes, and "more elephants (total unspecified) than any human being has ever seen before." The Johnsons, seemingly, had the happy knack of being able to integrate themselves instantly with the local inhabitants and customs. Hence Mrs Johnson's cooking-up of an ostrich-egg omelette (one egg to four people), her bottle-feeding of baby cheetahs, the forest of waving hands from welcoming pygmies, and Mr Johnson's ease in the presence of a prowling rhino: "Come on, you big cissy, I want a good close-up of you."

● Your enjoyment of Deutsche Oper's NABUCCO (Radio 3, 2.00pm) will be enhanced by the libretto nestling inside the first anniversary issue of the IPC/BBC Publications monthly magazine called *3*. It is high time I saluted this high-quality publication. It is in every way worthy of Radio 3, whose programming it reflects in all its rich diversity. Long life to *3* now that it is two.

BBC 2

9.15 Daytime on Two: Encounter: France: 9.33 Rendez-vous France; 9.52 Talkabout; 10.12 Science Workshop; 10.34 Part 2 of Willy Russell's Lies; 11.05 Maths-in-a-Box; 11.30 Childhood of Christ; 11.55 Swim: front crawl; 12.20 Illusions of Reality (1930s cinema newsreels); 12.45 Write Away. 1.38 Around Scotland (Clyde Coast).

2.00 You and Me: for the toddlers; 2.15 Music Time; 2.40 Walrus, episode 2 of After Four; Closedown at 3.00.

3.50 Conservative Party Conference 1983: Live coverage of the afternoon session (highlights on *Newsnight, at 10.40pm*). Interval at 5.30.

5.40 One of the Family: An unusual pet – the bantam. Its eggs are good, too. Also, advice about bird boxes and bird tables.

6.00 Film: Tarzan and the Lost Safari (1956) A plane, carrying some socialites, crashes in the jungle. One of them, a beautiful woman, is captured by natives. Tarzan (Gordon Scott) swings to the rescue.

7.20 Open Space. *The Badgers of Gwent.* Graham Horder's film shows that, though protected by law, badgers remain in constant danger.

7.50 Photo-Assignment: The fourth film in BBC's special Photo Week. Denis Healey gets Goodwood *races in his* viewfinder, and Dave Lee Travis joins the line-up for a Radio Times cover. More at 11.40 tonight.

8.30 Travellers in Time: Flying Safari (1934) African wildlife, photographed from the air by the American explorer Martin Johnson and his wife Osa, in their two primitive *bi-planes.* There were many dangers at ground level, too. (See Choice)

9.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show: The saga of the Drain Family. The guests are Spandau Ballet.

9.30 The Old Man at the Zoo: Final episode of Troy Kennedy Martin's dramatization of *Angus Wison's allegorical novel about a distintegrating* Britain. A violent reaction from the crowd when people are used to supplement animals in cages during A Day for Europe. With Marius Goring and Stuart Wilson. (See Choice)

10.25 The Light of Experience: How the French journalist Reine Schiller, covering the final days of the war in Vietnam, was reluctantly thrust into motherhood. She came across a hungry little lad, and brought him back to London – a decision that altered her life.

10.40 Newsnight: including Conservative Conference report.

11.40 Photo-Assignment *Extra: First* showing of amateur prints from the Maddy Prior Band Photo-call. Ends at 11.55.

CHANNEL 4

9.28 Conservative Party Conference '83: The third day's debates in Blackpool. Topics include health, food and farming, and industrial relations. The live coverage continues until 12.30.

2.25 Conservative Conference: more debating. Down for discussion this afternoon: free enterprise, industry, and transport.

5.30 Countdown: A test of contestants' skill with *numbers* and words. Eric Shaw, from Manchester, takes on the reigning champion. With Richard Whiteley as MC, and William Rushton as referee.

6.00 Fanny Waterman's Piano Progress: Tonight, the accent is on rhythm. The lessons are based on a Handel gigue, and passages from Carmen. The pupils are Sally Gorwitz (a familiar face by now), Katie Bell and Benjamin Frith.

6.30 The Good Food Show: The whisky lakes that are causing problems for Scotland's traditional industry. Also, a new delicacy that British fishermen will soon be landing.

7.00 Channel Four News. Includes headlines at 7.30, and business news items at 7.35.

7.50 Comment: The floor belongs to Bishop George Reindrop.

8.00 The Malibu World Disco Dancing Championship 1983: Yet another stage in this exhausting contest, hosted by Leee John, lead singer of Imagination, and Yolande Laret.

8.30 The Entertainers: A first solo television show for Joe Longthorne, whose impersonations of popular singers of the day (including Shirley Bassey, David Bowie) are uncannily accurate.

9.00 Soap: Burt and Danny decide to become business partners; and Danny starts married life with Elaine.

9.30 The Nation's Health: *The* second in this four-part film series in which the NHS comes in for a drubbing at the pen of G F Newman. Tonight, the serious repercussions of a birth in hospital. The mother (Angela Warren) had wanted to have her baby at home, but her GP, a doctor of the old school (Sebastian Shaw) advised her to go into hospital. There she comes under the care of Dr Jessie Marvill (Vivienna Ritchie) whom we first met in last week's film.

11.15 What the Papers Say: with Melanie Phillips of The Guardian.

11.30 A Frame with Davies: Steve *Davis chats with Tim Brooke-*Taylor and Richard O'Sullivan, and invites them to join him at the table. Ends at 12.00.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 'Work Suspended' by Evelyn Waugh (4). Read by Hugh Burden. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 What price Compensation? Injuries caused by uninsured drivers. A report by Brenda Kidman (1).
9.30 The living world.
10.00 News: In Business.
10.30 Morning Story: 'A Bouquet for Autumn' by Jennifer Gubb. Read by Trudy Kelly.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; That reminds me. In the second of six programmes, Swedish soprano, Elisabeth Soderstrom, chooses music to accompany her reminisces. (r)
11.48 Enquire within. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Aspects of the Fringe (s) Songs, sketches and monologues from the 1983 Edinburgh Fringe. Artistes include The Cambridge Footlights, The Bouncing *Czechs. 12.55 Weather;* Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News. Woman's Hour: Today's edition features the actress Wendy Craig (Butterflies, etc) talking about feeding the young. Plus the sixth instalment of Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Bonnie Blue Hen, by Catherine Lucy Czerkawska. Elaine Collins, Alec Heggie, Jan Wilson, Sheila Donald and William Armour star in this play, set in an Ayrshire mining village, about the relationship between a widower and his daughter.†
4.00 News; Just After Four. With Nadia Hijab, editor-in-chief of The Middle East.
4.10 Bookshelf (new series) Radio 4's book programme. Presented by Hunter Davies. (r)
4.40 Story Time: 'December Flower' by Judy Allen (4). Read by Ysanne Churchman.
5.0 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 *The six o'clock news; Financial* Report.
6.30 Transatlantic Quiz 1983. Round one. New York v London. (r)
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude with Jeremy Siepmann.
7.30 Bach and Telemann: Concert, with Judith Rees (soprano). Paul Easwood (counter-tenor). Michael Goldthorpe (tenor). John Glickman (violin). John Constable (harpsichord and organ). the London Bach Society and the Steinitz Bach Players. Part one. Works by Bach (Cantata No 39, and other works including his Violin Concerto in E major).†
8.15 Any Answers: with David Jacobs.
8.35 Bach and Telemann: concert. Part two. More works by Bach (including the cantata No 167) *and Telemann's Psalm 177: Auf,* Lobet den Herren alle Halden.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine. A visit to the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television, in Bradford. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Heat of the Day' by Elizabeth Bowen (9). Read by Elizabeth Spriggs.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Banjo Man. William J. Ball, of Bristol, talks to Hugh Sykes about his music. (r)
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast. England

VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 9.00-12.00 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English 11-14. 9.55 Movement and Drama 1. 10.15 Astronomy. 10.35 Country Dancing Stage 3 No 4. 10.55 Something to Think About. *11.05 In the News. 11.30* Wavelength. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Quest. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Allez France! 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: 12.30 Voix de France (7 & 8).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather: 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Papusch (Chamber Symph in D minor), Purcell (In some kind dream, with Emma Kirkby, soprano, David Thomas bass, and Anthony Rooley, flute). Franck (Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, with Egon Petri, piano). Grainger (Suite: In a Nutshell).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Beethoven (overture The Consecration of the House). Schubert (Moment Musical, No 1 in C, played by Radu Lupu), W H Squire (The Singing Lesson, with Carole Ronson, contralto, and David Wilson-Johnson, baritone), Kodaly (Variations on a Hungarian folk song – The Peacock).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Franz Liszt. Thomas Rajna, piano, plays works including the Etude in D minor, Op 1 No 4; the Transcendental Etude No 5; and Feux-follets; Claudia Arrau plays the Three Concert Studies, 1848; and Jorge Bolet, piano, plays The Concert Studies, 1862-63.†
10.00 Kachaturian: the London Symph Orch play Spartacus: excerpts; Variation of Aegina and the Bacchanalia; Adagio of Spartacus and Phyrgia and Dance of the Gaditanae.†
10.35 Mendelssohn: Beaux Arts Trio play the Piano Trio in D minor (at the 1978 Aldeburgh Festival at Snape Maltings).†
11.05 Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Beethoven (Piano Conc No 1: Pascal Reé, soloist) and at 11.50 Shostakovich's Symphony No 8. With interval reading at 11.45.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert: Recital by Janet Hilton (clarinet) with Keith Swallow as accompanist. Brahms (Sonata in F minor, Op 120, No 1), Liszt (Six chants polonais, G 480) and Lutoslawski (Five Dance Preludes).†
2.00 Nabucco: Giuseppe Sinopoli conducts the Chorus and Orchestra of the Deutsche Oper, Berlin in this performance on records. Piero Cappuccilli sings the title role, with Placido Domingo as Ismaele; Lucia Valentini Terrani as Fenena, and Lucia Popp as Anna. Acts 3 and 4 at 3.20, with interval reading at 3.15.
4.20 Costas Cotsiolis: guitar recital or works by Albeniz (Granada: Cuba; Cadiz. Torre Bermeja; Mallorca; Cataluna).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: A selection of works by Glinka, Naprawnik and Dargomizhsky. Plus piano music by Chopin and Beethoven and (at 6.15) Boris Blachler's Variations on a theme of Paganini.†
6.30 Grandstand: A concert by the National Youth Brass Band of Great Britain who play Denis Wright's overture The Sea (Thalassa) and John Ireland's A Downland Suite.†
7.00 Haydn Piano Sonatas: John McCabe plays the Sonata in G (H XVI 6) and the Sonata in F (H XVI 29).†
7.30 Voice, Flute and Clarinet Recital by Felicity Lott (soprano), Susan Milan (flute) and Antony Pay (clarinet). Works by Villa-Lobos, Gordon Jacob, the first United Kingdom performance of Richard Rodney Bennett's Six tunes for the instruction of singing birds, Roussel, and Copland (As it fell upon a day).†
8.15 Caught On the Crossing: A first play for radio by Manny Draycott, starring Susan Wooldridge as the woman who, after a happy childhood in Corsica, finds her native England bleak and unfriendly. Her situation is not made any happier by her imminent marriage to Michael (Tim Pigott-Smith) and the intrusion of a man she has known in the past (Alan Rickman). Also starring Maxine Audley.†
9.15 Ulster Orchestra: works by Cherubini (Concert overture in G), Humperdinck (Humoresque), Gounod (Symph No 2).†
10.15 Music in Our Time: First United Kingdom performances by composers such as Dieter Mack, Douglas Young, Tona Scherchen-Hsiao, Salvatore Sciarrino and Albrecht Imbescheid.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00pm. Major bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12 midnight. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW). 5.00am Paul Burnett †. 7.30 Ray Moore †. 10.00 John Hosken †. 12.00pm Music While you Work †. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford †including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart †including Racing from Newmarket; 3.15 Biscuit Cognac Challenge Stakes. 3.02 Sports Desk, 4.00 David Hamilton †including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn (s) †including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Marching and Waltzing †. 8.30 Country Club †with Wally Whyton. 9.30 Star Sound Extra. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Radio Active. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Grand Hotel †. 2.00-5.00 Colin Berry. You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am, until 9.30pm, and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Gary Davies. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-2.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 *International Soccer Special.* 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Two Hundred Years of Piano Playing. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. *5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian.* 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Ulster Newsletter. 8.20 In the Meantime. 8.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British *Press. 2.15 The Nature of Britain.* 2.30 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Style. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3-55 News. 6.05-6.30 Wales Today. 11.55 News. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm News. 6.05-6.15 News. 6.15-6.30 Mod '83. (Today's events at *the Civic Centre, Motherwell.) 11.55* News. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.05-6.30 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News. England 6.05-6.30 Regional news magazine. 12.00 Close.

S4C Starts: 9.30am Conservative Party Conference. 12.30pm Interval. 2.00 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Am Gymru. 2.50 Conservative Party Conference. 4.30 *Countdown. 4.55 Dan Draed. 5.10* Ynys Wener. 5.30 Abbott and Costello. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Here's Lucy. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Cefn Gwlad. 8.00 Coleg. 8.30 Babble. 9.00 Fine Romance. 9.25 Doniau Difiau. 11.30 World of War. 12.00 Gair Yn El Bryd, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Minder. 11.30 Great Fights of the '70s. 12.30 am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Consider Yourself. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.00 Profiles in Rock. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales this Week.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 *News. 3.30-4.00 Benson.* 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 9 to 5. 12.00 Astronauts. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Dear Detective. 12.15 am News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Give us a Clue. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Space to Breath. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 That Girl. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.32 Gangster Chronicles. 11.30 International Boxing. 12.05 am Head and Shoulders, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbilles*. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Newhart. 10.34 Hill Street Blues. *11.30 Arms and Armour. 11.40 Bosom* Buddies. 12.10am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Carry On Laughing. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 Shelley. 11.30 Sounds Gaelic. 12.00 News. Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy *. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Celebration. 11.30 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00-7.30 Newhart. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Fisheries News. 11.40 Bosom Buddies. 12.10am Postscript, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Film: Regan (John Thaw). 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20 News. 1.30 Film: We're no Angels (Humphrey Bogart. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 News. 11.05 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.10 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-*5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 About Anglia.* 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Folio. 11.00 Timeless Land. 12.30am In Conversation, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

also on page 16

Government committed to making cuts in tax

Continued from page 1

Would inflation be lower? Would growth be much higher? Would there be more jobs, higher standards in schools, better health care? He doubted whether there could be reassuring answers.

Mr Lawson had told the conference that the economy appeared to be growing up to 3 per cent rather than the 2 per cent forecast at the time of the budget. Sir Ian suggested that the growth was fully accounted for by personal and government consumption and that it had coincided with a serious weaking of the economy.

Observing that public expenditure was to be cut "for the umpteenth time since 1979" Sir Ian said that it would be an affront both to commonsense and to Toryism if anything were done to make the unemployed worse off. It would be to doublecross them. To inflict greater hardship on the unemployed in order to cut taxes on the better off should be even more unthinkable.

Monetarism's legacy, page 14

Heseltine wants arms talks with Russia

Continued from page 1

kept the peace. "To these people, the rhetoric of defence is not enough.

"They have to be satisfied that governments are as concerned to reduce the scale of armaments as they are to explain the need for adequate defences in the first place. We have ot satisfy this yearning and do it as part of an alliance facing a monlithic opponent".

He added: "We could each gain headlines but lose credibility if every Western ally were to be seen arging publicly about their tactics towards the Soviet Union. But that is not a case for saying that we should not talk to the Soviet Union".

Mrs Thatcher said during her recent visit to Washington "We stand ready, if and when the circumstances are right, to talk to the Soviet leadership". She also said "It would seem sensible at some stage – and it is difficult to define when – that we do have more talks at all levels"

But she also said the Soviet occupation of Afganistan was a barrier.



Freud completes his grand masterpiece

By Geraldine Norman

Lucian Freud, the great British painter and grandson of Sigmund Freud, has been dreaming for many years of a big picture in the spirit and tradition of the Old Masters.

Now finished after three years work, it is the largest painting he has ever executed and his only painting to include more than two figures.

The painting entitled "Large Interior, W.11 (after Watteau)", which measures 73in by 78in, is to be shown in a one-painting exhibition at Agnew's in Bond Street, London, from November 1.

The composition is based on a charming little painting by the short-lived eighteenth century French master Antoine Watteau entitled "Pierrot Content". The Watteau belongs to Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, the millionaire industrialist whose picture collection at Lugano in Switzerland is one of the greatest in private hands anywhere in the world.

Only old friends sit for Freud, for it is a very time-consuming business and each of the models for the new group painting sat separately

On the right is an old friend who posed for Freud's "Smiling Woman" of the 1950s. Freud's daughter is depicted playing the mandolin next to another close friend who posed for a painting bought by the British Council last year entitled "Naked Girl with Egg". The child is a daughter of friends and the setting is Freud's own studio in Notting Hill, London.

The painting now belongs to Mr James Kirkman, Freud's agent, and is not for sale. The Agnew exhibition will include a number of drawings, some of which are not yet sold.



A detail from Watteau's "Pierrot Content".

Detective in ambush mistake 'shot to kill'

Continued from page 1

Stephens who had followed the mini after it was hired.

They suspected that Mr Waldorf might be Mr Martin and when the car was stuck at a traffic jam, constable Finch was sent to check. He knew Martin because he had taken part in his arrest some months before.

Sir Michael said: "there is no doubt that Finch had only been told to see if the man was Martin". He had been told not to arrest him.

As Constable Finch walked forward he drew his revolver, although police rules allow guns to be unholstered only for firing.

Constable Finch thought he indentified Mr Waldorf as Martin. The detective was said to have told an investigator later that he shouted that he was an armed policeman, but Sir Michael said witnesses did not hear a warning.

Then seeing a "sudden" movement for the man he took to be Martin, Constable Finch opened fire. Sir Michael said the people in the car were given no chance to surrender.

Another officer opened fire, then Constable Jardine moved forward, by which time Mr Waldorf was hanging out of the car through the driver's door. Constable Jardine from a distance of between 6 to 12 feet fired three shots at his head. Two of the shots missed.

Constable Jardine was alleged to have said later that Mr Waldolf was still moving and he thought he was still a threat. Asked what the shots were intended to achieve, he was siad to have told a senior police officer: "I intended to totally incapacitate him and the only way to do that with a gun is to kill him".

Sir Michael said that after Constable Jardine stopped firing, Constable Finch hit Mr Waldorf on the head with his empty pistol. Witnesses said the weapon was raised to head height.

When questioned later Constable Finch was, said to have claimed that he hit the man to stop him moving. As he stood over the man with his gun and Mr Waldorf was handcuffed, he realized it was the wrong man.

Innocent man "gunned down", page 2

Frank Johnson at Blackpool

A battle of vowels and hair styles

The Conservative Conference, by its applause yesterday, seemed agreed that Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, had ever since his appointment been doing a fine job in his capacity as the downmarket Lady Olga Maitland.

The experts such as Lady Olga deal with grand strategy, the more technical aspects of weapons systems, balanced force reductions, and so on. Mr Heseltine's job is to deliver simple, but sincere appeals, defending the British nuclear deterrent and rebutting the peace movement, to normally-apolitical groups such as the Conservative Party.

His campaign is effective because he does not make out that he is anything other than an ordinary husband from an unremarkable background of property dealing and magazine publishing. He deserved the acclaim he received from the conference when he sat down yesterday. But Lady Olga herself spoke too, and achieved a scarcely less well deserved success.

She, it may be remembered, is the founder of the anti-unilateralist organization, Families For Peace. By profession she is a gossip columnist. She prefers to be called a "diarist", as if she were akin to Sir Harold Nicolson rather than to Mr Nigel Dempster. So admirable is her organization, she shall have her wish here. Anyway, diarist or not, the work of this graceful patrician can be found in the *Sunday Express*, protected by only a few pages from the plebian grunts of Sir John Junor's column.

She has been touring the conference all through the long season, holding fringe meetings and being shrieked at by peace-lovers largely of her own sex. But yesterday she was safe at last. She came before the conference to be warmly received for standing for the old Tory attitude to defence and, perhaps above all, the old Tory attitude to defence and, perhaps above all, the old Tory attitude to defence and, perhaps above all, the old Tory attitude towards vowels (as was pointed out in this space last week, in her speeches Nato tends to come out as what one might assume to be a hairspray call Neato, and support for Nato in the Home Counties is none the worse for that).

Yesterday she told her fellow Conservatives of the attempts that had been made to deny her a "fair hearing" – or as she put it, "a fear hairing". Encased in a cream suit, every hair held in position by blasts Neato, she incited Conservative womanhood to join her in her crusade. As she was applauded from the rostrum, Conservative womanhood pressed forward to congratulate her, or perhaps to secure the name of her dressmaker, for there were major issues at stake.

When it came to Mr Heseltine's turn, he could match the cut of the suit, but had no hope of matching the cut of the vowels. His are the unpretentious tones of the rustic estate agents of the Thames Valley, the sturdy folk who sent him back to Parliament with fine majorities at each general election. But he too had apparently been at the Neato.

Several aerosols of the substance appeared to have been used to keep the famous Danny La Rue-inspired bouffant in position for the tumultuous duration of the speech. For 20 minutes, Mr Heseltine's jowls shook as he breathed defiance against Mr Andropov, Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr David Steel, Dr David Owen and the other forces who stood between him and supreme power. The bouffant stayed in position.

Then, in mid-peroration, the hair's right hand support appeared to give way and crashed towards an expensively padded shoulder. As Lady Olga would put it, people sitting nearby were in fear of a hairing. Miraculously, no-one was hurt.

In accordance with tradition, Mr Heseltine got his standing ovation.

Otherwise, it was rather a lugubrious day Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, made a subtle and elegant speech completly rebutting the case for proportional representation, the sort of speech wasted on a conference. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, wa overwhelmingly convincing on the economy, but oddly subdued. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, answered questions from the floor on his subject, and the microphone went wrong leaving his agonized heart-searchings silent and even more poignant, as well proving his case for a more skilled workforce.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, opens a holiday home for the Multiple Sclerosis Society in Grantown on Spey, Morayshire, 3; And later visits Grant House Home for the Elderly, Grantown, 4.10.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers, attends a servivce at St Margaret Pattens, EC3, 11.55; and a Court Luncheon at Cutlers' Hall, EC4, 1.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of the Association for All Speech Impaired Children, attends National AFASIC Week Charity Gala Concert, Guildhall, EC2, 7.40.

New exhibitions

Paintings and prints by Sandra McNeilance, Dundee Repertory Theatre, Tay Square, Dundee; Mon to Sat 10 to 8 (until Oct 29).

Dutch Landscapes, Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (until Dec 3).

Exhibitions in progress

All in the Family: Drawings from Blair Adam, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec 23).

Hans Coper, potter, retrospective, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, Norwich; Tues to Sun 12 to 5 (until Dec 11).

Talks, lectures

Minerals planning in Avon, by P M Hales, Kimball Room, 18 Queen Square, Bath, 7.30.

Watercolour, by Louise Annan, Harwick Lesser Town Hall, Harwick, 7.30.

Museums, by David Viner, Corinium Museum, Cirencester, 7.30.

Local history resources in Doncaster, by Tim MacQuiban, DMBC Archives Department King Edward Road, Balby, Doncaster, 2.

The beginnings of photography in Scotland, by Alison Morrison-Low, Collins Gallery, 22 Richmond Street, Glasgow, 1.

Music

Concert by the Trio Felice: Vanessa Scott (soprano), Malcolm Green (clarinet) and Michael Dussek (piano), St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1

Requiem-Duruflé by Northampton Philharmonic Choir, Christchurch, Northampton, 7.30.

Piano recital by Margaret Fingerhut, the Triangle, Aston University, Birmingham, 1.

Concert by the Hersel Ensemble, University Hall, Bath, 7.30.

Concert by Edinburgh Quartet, Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Harpsichord recital by Ruth Dyson, Central Library, Bolton, 12.45.

Flute and harp recital by Myra Bennett and Charlotte Seale, Liverpool Parish Church, Pier Head, 1.05.

Concert by Wheatsheaf Girls Choir, Bawtry Methodist Church, Doncaster, 7.30.

Concert by Broadland Singers with Malcolm Archer (organ), Norwich Cathedral, 7.30.

General

Sotheby's Antique Road Show, in aid of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Commodore Suite, Gartferry Hotel, Racecourse Road, Ayr, 10 to 5.

Display of fashion accessories and underwear, Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,259

ACROSS

1 Route takes in many a beauty spot (5).
4 Company car? (3-6).
9 Formal welcome artist gives Botticelli's work (9).
10 Expelled – or let off? (5).
11 Sifting device to put grape through, perhaps (6).
12 Daylight saving procedure begins to work (6,2).
14 *Keep out of limelight*, on account of Simon (10).
16 They were wise not to leave line of defence (4).
19 Reverse of established church, in a way (4).
20 Such relations are possibly associated with falsity (5,5).
22 Liquid required by *11* (8).
23 Damaging 3 as much as one can bear (6).
26 Do this to be married or single (5).
27 Method of signalling change of score, in a fashion (5,4).
28 Romp provides two things necessary for stage run (9).
29 Stylish old vehicles coming back (5).

DOWN

1 Youngsters in the rag trade (5-4).
2 Chinese secret society outnumbered by Wallace's just men (5).
3 Having suffered serious loss in battle, according to Tweedledee (8).
4 Parts, of course, removed to make better beer (4).
5 Corresponding exactly on every boundary (2,3,5).
6 Remove all traces of a bunch of keys (6).
7 Flies like bird's relation, say (5,4).
8 Sculptor of river-god (5).
13 Father fled or mother left, without rational explanation (10).
15 Exorcise devil finally – terribly strange device (9).
17 Needing coin, without a tanner (9).
18 Beginners, of course (8).
21 Sounds like appropriate writer (6).
22 Bridge player not at home in whist! (5).
24 Flying start on island for her (5).
25 Cart is some distance up (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,258

METROPOLITAN
SHERIFF THERMOS
MAZEPPA SPANNER
ABNER DECLARANT
OPEN ORDER COCOS
REPATIOC UNLEASH
RUNOVER CLEANER
DEPARTMENTAL

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Lillie Langtry was born at St Helier, Jersey, 1853. Deaths: Sir Henry Irving, Bradford, Yorkshire, 1905; Sidney Webb, First Baron Passfield, social reformer, Liphook, Hampshire, 1947.

Today is the Feast of Saint Edward the Confessor, King of the English. He was born at Islip, Oxfordshire, the son of Ethelred "the Unready" and his Norman wife, Emma. Edward was crowned in 1043. He acquired a reputation for holiness and a generosity to the poor. His founding of Westminster Abbey assures him of a notable place in English history. Edward died on January 5, 1066, and was canonized in 1161.

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Dictionary of Catch Phrases, by Eric Partridge (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £5.95)
Enter the Saint, by Leslie Charteris, new classic thrillers series (Dent, £2.50)
Flying to Nowhere, by John Fuller (Penguin, £1.95)
Life After Marriage, scenes from divorce, by A. Alvarez (Flamingo, £1.95)
Mussolini, by Denis Mack Smith (Granada, £2.95)
O Pioneers! by Willa Cather (Virago, £3.95)
Providence, by Anita Brookner (Granada, £1.50)
The Chandler Collection, volume I (Picador, £2.95)
The Impending Gleam, by Glen Baxter (Fontana, £2.95)
The Ponder Heart, by Eudora Welty (Virago, £2.50)
PH

Asthma campaign

The focus is on asthma this week, *with events to provide information* for sufferers and to raise funds. Contributions to the Asthma Research Council would be welcome, addressed to Hugh Faulkner, Director, Asthma Research Council, St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EH. Information on asthma and a free copy of *Asthma News* are available from the same address – please enclose a first-class stamp.

Christmas mail

Tomorrow is the latest recommended posting date for Christmas cards and parcels being sent by ship to destinations including Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, the United Arab Emirates, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Malasia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela: A leaflet, Overseas Christmas Mail 1983, is available free from post offices.

Foreign calls

Callers outside London can now make international directory inquiries for any of 200 countries (but not North America) by ringing 153. A new inquiry centre at Irvine, Scotland, has access to 800 overseas directories. In the past they have had to contact an international control centre before being put through to an international directory inquiry operator.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.70	1.62
Austria Sch	28.70	27.10
Belgium Fr	83.75	79.75
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mkk	8.82	8.42
France Fr	12.32	11.82
Germany DM	4.05	3.86
Greece Dr	148.00	140.00
Hongkong $	12.80	12.20
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2450.00	2340.00
Japan Yen	367.00	349.00
Netherlands Gld	4.56	4.33
Norway Kr	11.43	10.86
Portugal Esc	194.00	184.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.70
Spain Pts	230.00	222.00
Sweden Kr	12.14	11.57
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.13
USA $	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	194.00	183.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 338.0.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 6.1 at 692.1.

Roads

London and South east: A4088: One lane only each way at Blackbird Hill/Neasden Lane. A41: Temporary signals at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Midlands: M6: Lanes closed junctions 5 to 6 (Birmingham NE to Central). M54: Lanes closed at Telford bypass; diversions at junction 5. M1: One carriageway shared between junctions 15 to 16 near Northampton; Rothersthorpe service closed.

North: M62: One carriageway shared between junctions 29 (M1) to 20 (Rothwell). **Blackpool** illuminations and conference; affecting the town, M55 and A583. **A1 (M):** Lanes closed Blyth to Marr.

West and Wales: M4: One carriageway shared between junctions 20 (Almondsbury) and 21 (Severn Bridge). M5: Southbound carriageway shared between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Ashchurch). Lanes closed junctions 25 (A358 Tanton) to 26 (A38 Wellington); entry slip road at junction 26 closed; diversions.

Scotland: M90: Lanes closed southbound near Kinross, Tayside. A77: Lanes closed between junctions with A78 and B730 NE of Prestwick, Ayrshire. A8: Temporary signals on Inchinnan Road, Renfrew.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, had some good news and some bad news for Britain yesterday", the Daily Mirror says. "The good news was that Mrs Thatcher has told him to get his hair cut. The bad news was that the Government intends to stick to its present economic poicies. And that was really bad."

The *Daily Star* comments: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer warns that taxes may have to go up, unless all those with vested interests stop demanding more and more from the Government . . . Britain can recover, the economy can get going again, if we all show restraint. Let's put Britain first – and out own special interests a distant second."

"How many more crises can the world's financial system survive?" The New York Times asked yesterday, "Brazil . . . needs help for the second time this year. Argentina . . . also needs another quick infusion. The Philippines appears to need another soon- . . . The soundest remedy for all concerned lies in a vigorous expansion of the debtors' exports. But that depends on strong economic recovery in the countries that buy their goods, the kind that is visible only in the United States . . . Each new crisis casts doubt on the adequacy of what's been done. It raises the costs of doing more and the risks that what can be done the next time will not be enough."

Weather forecast

A very strong SW airstream covers Britain, with a trough of low pressure over the SE at first.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE, Central S, E England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Rain at first, showers, sunny periods later; wind SW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

SW, NW, Central N England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Showers, rain, sunny intervals; wind mainly SW, strong to gale; max 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods, showers, rain; wind mainly SW, strong to gale; max 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, rain, perhaps wintry on hills; wind SW, veering NW, strong to severe gale; max 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or rain; wind SW, strong to severe gale; max 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Continuing unsettled. Very windy and rather cold at times.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, gale or severe gale, vering W, strong, locally gale later, sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: SW, strong to gale, locally severe gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.20am Sun sets: 6.13pm
Moon rises: 3.13pm Moon sets: 10.44pm
First Quarter: 8.42pm

Lighting-up time

London 6.43 pm to 6.52 am
Bristol 6.53 pm to 7.01 am
Edinburgh 6.49 pm to 7.11 am
Manchester 6.49 pm to 7.03 am
Penzance 7.06 pm to 7.12 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	c	15	59	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	c	15	59	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	c	16	61	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	c	14	57	Manchester	c	16	61
Edinburgh	c	15	59	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	r	15	59	Ronaldsway	f	15	59

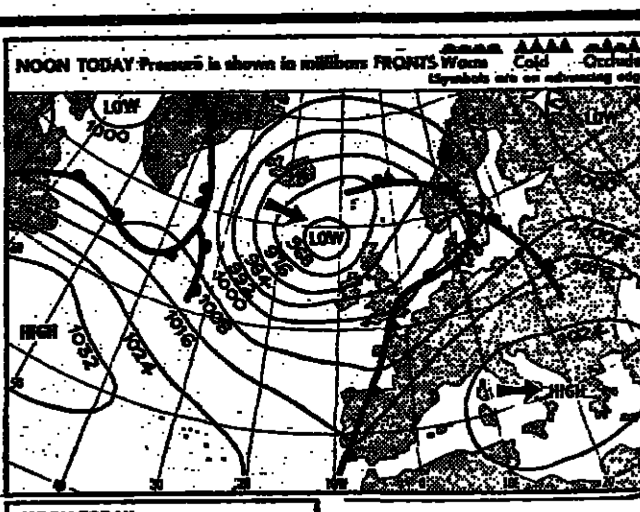
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,013.5 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

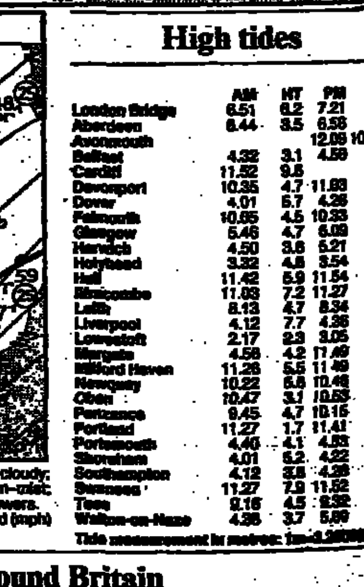
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Long Kesh 18C (64F); lowest day max: Lerwick 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Douglas 1.18in; highest sunshine: Birmingham 2.3hr.

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b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.



High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.51	6.2	7.21	6.0
Aberdeen	6.44	3.5	6.58	3.4
Avonmouth			12.09	10.8
Belfast	4.32	3.1	4.59	3.0
Cardiff	11.52	9.6		
Devonport	10.35	4.7	11.08	4.4
Dover	4.01	5.7	4.26	5.5
Falmouth	10.05	4.5	10.33	4.2
Glasgow	5.46	4.7	6.09	4.6
Harwich	4.50	3.6	5.21	3.6
Holyhead	3.32	4.6	3.54	4.6
Hull	11.42	5.9	11.54	5.9
Ilfracombe	11.03	7.2	11.27	6.7
Leith	8.13	4.7	8.34	4.5
Liverpool	4.12	7.7	4.36	7.7
Lowestoft	2.17	2.3	3.05	2.2
Margate	4.58	4.2	11.49	5.2
Milford Haven	11.26	5.5	11.49	5.2
Newquay	10.22	5.8	10.46	5.3
Oban	10.47	3.1	10.53	2.8
Penzance	9.45	4.7	10.15	4.4
Portland	11.27	1.7	11.41	1.4
Portsmouth	4.40	4.1	4.58	4.0
Shoreham	4.01	5.2	4.22	5.1
Southampton	4.12	3.8	4.28	3.7
Swansea	11.27	7.9	11.52	7.4
Tees	9.16	4.5	9.32	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	4.38	3.7	5.09	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro	–	.14	16	61	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.3	.11	15	59	Cloudy pm
Cromer	1.5	.03	15	59	Bright pm
Lowestoft	1.2	–	16	61	Cloudy
Clacton	0.3	.01	15	59	Rain am
Margate	–	.01	15	59	Rain am
Folkestone	–	.04	15	59	Rain am
Hastings	–	.06	15	59	Cloudy
Eastbourne	–	.08	16	61	Rain am
Worthing	0.1	.02	15	59	Cloudy
Littlehmptn	–	.01	16	61	Cloudy
Bognor R	–	.01	15	59	Cloudy
Southsea	–	–	15	59	Cloudy
Shanklin	0.1	.01	15	59	Dull
Bournemouth	–	.02	15	59	Shwrs am
Poole	–	–	15	59	Cloudy
Weymouth	–	–	15	59	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.2	–	15	59	Cloudy
Torquay	0.6	–	16	61	Cloudy
Falmouth	–	.03	15	59	Cloudy
Penzance	1.8	.01	17	63	Cloudy
Jersey	2.0	–	16	63	Cloudy

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	0.2	–	16	61	Cloudy
Scilly Isles*					
Newquay	0.3	–	–	–	Bright
Ilfracombe	–	.07	17	63	Windy
Tenby	–	.15	16	61	Cloudy
Southport	–	.31	16	61	Cloudy
Morecambe	–	.72	15	59	Rain
Douglas	0.2	1.18	15	59	Cloudy pm
B'ham (Airpt)	2.3	.04	17	63	Drizzle am
Bristol (Ctl)	1.8	.01	16	61	Bright
Cardiff (Ctl)	–	.02	15	59	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.1	.32	16	61	Drizzle pm
B'pool (Airpt)	0.8	.46	16	61	Rain am
Manchester	1.4	.14	16	61	Rain am
Nottingham	0.5	.07	16	61	Sunny int
N'cst-u-Tyne	1.1	.04	16	61	Rain am
Eskdalemuir	–	1.11	13	55	Rain am
Glasgow	0.5	.58	17	63	Rain
Tiree	–	.83	14	57	Rain
Stornoway	0.2	.20	12	54	Rain
Kinloss	0.5	.27	16	61	Rain
Edinburgh	–	.20	16	61	Rain am
Aldergrove	0.5	.29	16	64	Rain am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	21	70	Copenhgn	f	12	54	Majorca	f	25	77	Rio de Jan*	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	25	77	Corfu	f	22	72	Malaga	s	25	77	Rome	s	24	[illegible]
Alexandria	c	27	81	Dallas*	s	27	81	Malta	s	26	79	Salzburg	c	11	[illegible]
Algiers	s	27	81	Dublin	c	16	61	Melbourne*	s	17	63	Sao Paulo*	c	19	[illegible]
Amsterdam	f	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	18	64	Mexico C*	s	22	72	S Francisco*	s	19	[illegible]
Athens	s	24	75	Faro	s	24	75	Miami*	f	27	81	Santiago	–	–	–
Bahrain*	s	31	88	Florence	s	24	75	Milan	s	19	66	Seoul*	s	21	[illegible]
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	c	11	52	Montreal*	s	15	59	Singapore*	f	33	[illegible]
Barcelona	f	21	70	Funchal	s	25	77	Moscow	c	10	50	Stockholm	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	s	24	75	Geneva	s	13	55	Munich	c	10	50	Strasbourg	c	14	[illegible]
Belgrade	f	11	52	Gibraltar	c	24	75	Nairobi	–	–	–	Sydney			
Berlin	r	13	55	Helsinki	c	6	43	Naples	f	22	72	Tangier	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	f	29	84	Hongkong*	s	28	82	New Delhi*	f	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	s	20	68	Innsbruck	s	12	54	New York*	c	17	63	Tenerife	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	14	57	Istanbul	s	19	66	Nice	s	23	73	Tokyo*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	18	64	Jeddah	–	–	–	Oslo	s	8	46	Toronto*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	c	13	55	Jo'burg*	s	24	75	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	f	24	[illegible]
Budapest	f	13	55	Karachi*	s	34	93	Paris	c	15	59	Valencia	s	25	[illegible]
Buen Aires	–	–	–	Las Palmas	s	32	90	Peking*	s	18	64	Vancouver*	s	11	[illegible]
Cairo*	s	28	82	Lisbon	s	22	72	Perth	–	–	–	Venice	s	17	[illegible]
Cape Tn*	s	20	68	Locarno	s	18	64	Prague	f	11	52	Vienna	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	s	24	75	L Angeles*	s	28	82	Reykjavik	c	5	41	Warsaw	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	s	24	75	Luxembourg	c	10	50	Rhodes	s	26	79	Washington*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	f	13	55	Madrid	s	22	72	Riyadh*	s	32	90	Zurich	f	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available